New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. 1806. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ELECTION.

[illegible]—Probably for Buchanan.

The following are our latest dispatches in reference to Illinois and Tennessee—giving both States to Buchanan:

Illinois.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 10.

Seventy-one counties in this State have been heard from, showing FREMONT 1,506 ahead. Twenty-four counties are still to be heard from, which will probably give 10,000 for BUCHANAN.

The Republican State ticket is about 12,000 ahead. There is nothing definite from the Seventh Congressional District.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 10.

The Union's dispatches say that the Fillmore and Buchanan men fused on the State Ticket, and have victory [illegible], but that the State has gone for BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 10.

Mr. SHEAHAN, editor of the Chicago Times, a Douglas paper, telegraphed here, on Saturday evening, that BUCHANAN had carried Illinois beyond the possibility of a doubt.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 10.

The returns received this morning generally confirm the estimate made on Saturday evening, that BUCHANAN'S majority in the State will be about 8,000. BISSELL and the Republican State Ticket will have about 9,000 majority. The official count will not vary these figures much.

[illegible], Democrat, is probably reelected to Congress in the Seventh District, leaving the delegation five Democrats to four Republicans.

Republicans claim the State Senate. In the House the Democrats have three or four majority.

The following Congressmen are elected: Messrs. WASHBURNE, FARNSWORTH, LOVEJOY, KELLOGG, Republicans; and Messrs. HARRIS, MORRIS, SHAW, SMITH and MARSHALL, Democrats.

ALLEN, DAVISON and MCKINSON, Democrats, are elected to fill the vacancies.

Tennessee.

RICHMOND, VA., Monday, Nov. 10.

Passengers, arrived at Wytheville this morning, from Knoxville, report that the State has gone for BUCHANAN by 8,000 majority. This statement is made on full returns from the Eastern Counties.

Indiana.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 10.

The official majorities in 35 counties in Indiana show a Democratic gain of 9,643, and 18 counties a Republican gain of 1,656. BUCHANAN'S majority, as far as heard from, is 11,935. It will probably be reduced to 10,000.

Iowa.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 10.

The losses and gains in Iowa on both sides are about equal, as compared with the August election. The returns will not vary the result a thousand either way.

Florida.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 7.

The returns received from Florida show Democratic gains.

New-York.

BALLSTON, Monday, Nov. 10.

Full official returns from Saratoga County give FREMONT 4,526 votes, BUCHANAN 3,455, and FILLMORE 2,935. For Governor, KING 4,509, PARKER 2,540, and BROOKS 3,789. SCOTT, a Democrat, is elected to the Assembly over LADUKE, Republican, heretofore reported, by two majority.

The Albany Evening Journal of yesterday has returns from all the counties in the State, (unofficial,) which give FREMONT 260,887; BUCHANAN, 174,015; and FILLMORE, 124,000. Majority for FREMONT—70,-[illegible] over BUCHANAN; over FILLMORE, 136,877.

PENNSYLVANIA—Presidential.

	1856.			Canal Com'r. Cochran, Union.	Canal Com'r. Scott, Dem.	1852. Scott.	1852. Pierce.
	Fusion.	Buch.	Fill.				
Adams		297 maj.		2370	2300	2726	3016
Allegheny	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13819	9084	9615	7296
Armstrong	450 maj.			2306	2411	2096	2400
Beaver	850 maj.			2410	1761	1836	1943
Bedford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2773	2396	2373	2519
Berks	[illegible]	11272	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4212	9508
Blair	[illegible]	2070	[illegible]	2028	1898	2560	1951
Bradford	6760 maj.			6017	2042	3530	3330
Bucks		700 maj.		[illegible]	[illegible]	4926	5706
Butler	250 maj.			3098	2560	2633	2533
Cambria		1300 maj.		1556	2730	1461	2085
Carbon	[illegible]	1856	156	988	1501	749	1511
Centre	1900 maj.			2404	2726	1916	2996
Chester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6297	5851	5790	5590
Clarion		1075 maj.		1670	2867	1318	2642
Clearfield		850 maj.		1161	1841	907	1753
Clinton				1277	1408	998	1318
Columbia	1440	2990	5	1097	2796	1165	2102
Crawford	2950 maj.			4461	2695	2775	3427
Cumberland	3087	[illegible]	19	2975	3236	2878	3186
Dauphin	3944	3093	106	3469	2944	3678	3675
Delaware	[illegible]	1661	791	2473	1919	2063	1787
Elk		375 maj.		268	483	166	433
Erie	2840 maj.			4058	1930	4015	2788
Fayette		450 maj.		3325	3418	3030	3857
Forest							
Franklin	3954	[illegible]	16	3416	3900	3904	3358
Fulton		270 maj.		679	933	720	831
Greene		1200 maj.		1558	2647	1550	2693
Huntingdon	1984	2164	737	2196	1910	2511	2041
Indiana	2200 maj.			3317	1500	2387	1637
Jefferson				1449	1326	1115	1484
Juniata		140 maj.		1262	1311	559	833
Lancaster	1490 maj.			10478	8049	11686	6578
Lawrence	1900 maj.			2685	1107	1984	1064
Lebanon	897 maj.			3775	2242	3105	2118
Lehigh	3416	4426	31	3192	4068	2906	3408
Luzerne	5155	6791	568	4562	5563	3339	5340
Lycoming		800 maj.		2736	3128	2085	2790
McKean				780	408	405	597
Mercer	1100 maj.			3484	2596	3211	2696
Mifflin	1306	1491	61	1569	1550	1392	1620
Monroe	611	2378	12	825	2047	416	2098
Montgomery		2414 maj.		4783	6727	4791	5757
Montour		526 maj.		640	1221	866	1455
Northampt'n	1312	6260	1194	2644	4664	2978	4408
Northumb'd	2169	[illegible]	364	1716	2294	1619	2451
Perry		900 maj.		1970	2057	1412	2159
Philadelp'ia	29083	38222	11186	29604	36038	24566	26082
Pike		861 maj.		254	815	203	834
Potter	800 maj.			1117	674	263	661
Schuylkill	4503	7065	207	4623	6361	4128	4758
Somerset	1000 maj.			2547	1773	2966	1208
Snyder	150 maj.			1377	1123	New Co.	
Susquehan'a	1400 maj.			3424	2230	2085	3046
Sullivan				334	501	177	426
Tioga	2150 maj.			2890	1111	1694	2614
Union	611 maj.			1480	1048	2081	1904
Venango		100 maj.		1964	1989	1164	1899
Warren	695 maj.			1652	1160	1138	1483
Washingt'n	400 maj.			4404	4316	3810	4064
Wayne				2065	2192	1239	2368
Westmorel'd		800 maj.		4285	4930	3203	5509
Wyoming				1040	1081	807	1258
York		2900 maj.		4504	6076	4700	5585
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	210112	212886	179174	198568
							Hale..8524

1852—Pierce over Scott............19,394
1856—Scott over Cochran............2,774
1856—Buchanan over Fusion............[illegible]

Where the full returns are given, the vote is official.

NEW-JERSEY—Presidential.

Counties.	1856. Fremont.	1856. Buchanan.	1856. Fillmore.	1852. Majorities. Scott.	1852. Majorities. Pierce.
Atlantic	—	—	—	—	402
Burlington*	1516	1594	[illegible]	24	—
Bergen	486	1549	798	—	488
Camden	817	1768	1992	—	128
Cape May	179	208	496	252	—
Cumberland	648	1574	1231	—	241
Essex	[illegible]	7138	4458	611	—
Gloucester	668	980	1882	186	—
Hudson	1695	2574	1412	—	49
Hunterdon	1480	3366	1018	—	1288
Mercer	[illegible]	2957	1664	89	—
Middlesex	1317	2471	1869	94	—
Monmouth	1090	3040	1630	—	1372
Morris	—	500plur	650	—	251
Ocean	1244	582	187	585	—
Passaic	1455	1619	945	—	155
Salem	432	1760	1516	—	59
Somerset	[illegible]	1608	706	124	—
Sussex	[illegible]	2884	26	—	2007
Warren	1437	2709	400	—	1385
Total	[illegible]	40,868	22,150	1877	7626

1852—Pierce over Scott............5,949
1856—Buchanan over Fremont............16,816
1856—Buchanan over Fillmore............18,061
1856—Fremont over Fillmore............1,244

*In part.

From St. Clair, Michigan.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It would greatly help us to get correct ideas of the "character and standing" of the population of a place if the geographies would only tell us how they are in the habit of voting. For instance, I feel that it is just as good as a first rate puff of our pleasant little village to see in print the simple statement that our election resulted yesterday for

Fremont............637
Buchanan............190
Fillmore............10

In that vote you can see a neat and flourishing Church, a faithful preacher who does not shy the [illegible], a well-painted, tight-windowed schoolhouse, a temperance tavern; sawmills in running order, and all that.

The friends of Fremont did not dream of so handsome a majority, but the French and the Protestant Germans went for Freedom.

Nov. 5, 1856. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—[illegible], and [illegible] House Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Presidential Speculations—Will Dickinson be in the Cabinet?—Chances for Slidell, Toucey, Bright, John R. Thompson, &c.—Central American Affairs—Contested Elections.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 10.

Speculations in regard to the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN divide the time with the settlement of the bets made here upon the recent election. It certainly seems little less than folly to speculate on such a subject so long in advance; but as it is done quite freely, I will endeavor to keep you advised of the weather-cock pointings and changes in this respect.

That DANIEL S. DICKINSON will be in the Cabinet at all is scarcely credited by anybody. Although good at quoting scripture, he is as deficient in the *suaviter in modo* as Mr. MARCY, without his strong good sense and generous undercurrent of good humor to apologize and atone for it. His firmness is that of obstinacy, and not of principle. He has no claims whatever to the position except his sufferings and sacrifices in the "Hard" and "Soft" war in New-York State; and those will certainly not be recognized as paramount under the advice of SLIDELL, WISE & Co. DICKINSON has served the purposes of his party in New-York, and will be left in his obscurity, especially so long as his State so decidedly repudiates him. Besides, to place him in the Cabinet would be the surest mode of reviving and feeding the flames of discord among the Democratic "Happy Family" in your State, now smothe-ing beneath the sack-cloth and ashes of the Cincinnati Convention. BUCHANAN will buy no such political lawsuit if he can help it. Such are the objections urged against "Scripture Dick," and the conclusions reached.

Senator SLIDELL can, undoubtedly, have any place which he may desire. From what I learn recently I doubt whether he cares for a Cabinet position. He is more likely to take the Mission to France. His wife is a French lady, himself and family speak the language like natives, and it would, doubtless, be as agreeable to all of them to do the honors of the American Legation at Paris, as they would be certain to make it to all Americans abroad desiring to share their generous hospitalities. Put Mr. SLIDELL down for the Mission to Paris.

Mr. TOUCEY, of Connecticut, will be quite likely to be made Attorney-General, if he desires it, unless BUCHANAN should be mad enough to bestow that place on HENRY A. WISE. Of the latter calamity there is, doubtless, little danger, as HUNTER, MASON and fifty other rival patriots of Virginia, will contrive to keep him out, even if they fail to get in themselves. It is more likely that HUNTER will be taken from Virginia and be made Secretary of the Treasury; but the chance of such a consummation is greatly lessened by the "War of the Roses" of which the Democracy of Virginia always have half a dozen ready-made to order. One faction is pretty sure always to head the other.

From the West a decided effort will be made to get one seat in the Cabinet for Mr. PRESTON, of Kentucky, but, as JESSE D. BRIGHT can hardly fail to be made Secretary of the Interior, and the Vice-President elect is from the West, Mr. PRESTON'S nose may be put out of joint.

It is thought, and with some show of probability, that Senator JOHN R. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, will be Postmaster-General, if he is willing to take upon his shoulders its multitudinous and ungrateful burdens. He is a man of great energy, a strong partisan of BUCHANAN, and has the reputation of spending very freely of his wealth to secure his nomination and election. I doubt, however, whether he is ambitious of this post of drudgery.

The statement published some time since, to the effect that a treaty with Great Britain for the settlement of the Central American Question had actually been concluded, was premature. Its details, however, have all been agreed upon, and the document will be transmitted to the Senate upon the meeting of Congress. The settlement of this question, by the cession of the Bay Islands to Honduras, and the extinction of the Mosquito Protectorate, involves a complete retirement by Great Britain from the ridiculous pretensions set up on her behalf by Lord PALMERSTON, and persisted in to the great peril of both countries through many years. Nevertheless it was the only honorable mode left for a peaceable adjustment, as was distinctly pointed out in this correspondence nearly two years ago.

There is a decided difference between the contested election case in Ohio, between HALL and WATSON, and the case of Judge TRUMBULL in Illinois, to which reference is making in the *Union* and other presses. HALL was a Judge of the State Court *at the time* when he ran for Congress, while TRUMBULL had resigned his Judgeship more than a year before he was nominated for a seat in the House of Representatives. It is perfectly clear that according to the Constitution of Ohio HALL was not eligible for Congress, and if WATSON gets the certificate from the Governor, it will be a troublesome matter for the House to oust him and give the seat to HALL, upon the simple claim that the latter possesses all the qualifications for membership known to the Constitution of the United States. S.

Appointment of Supreme Court Justice—Army Expenses—Gen. Harney in Florida, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 10.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, one of the Democratic Presidential Electors of Pennsylvania, has accepted the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge BURRILL.

The expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department for the Army for the last fiscal year, amounted to nearly $7,000,000.

General HARNEY, at last official accounts, was at Tampa, rapidly completing his arrangements for settling the Indian difficulties in Florida.

There is no truth in the rumor brought by the last European mail, that the United States desire to become a party to the Congress at Paris.

Mr. Corwine's Report on the Panama Massacre—About Illinois—Long-Faced Pierce Men—Nicaragua in favor with the Government.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE.

The New-Granadian Authorities seem to have been very much exercised in consequence of the official report made to the State Department by A. B. CORWINE, Esq., in relation to the fearful disturbances at Panama in April last. This report, published in the DAILY TIMES of 23d September, it will be remembered, bore very hardly upon the New-Granadian officials at Panama, presenting them as directly responsible for the disturbance and its serious results, and recommending even the seizure of the Isthmus by the United States, and its occupation for the better security and preservation of American citizens and property crossing between the Atlantic and Pacific. Prior to the receipt of this report, the President had appointed Mr. CORWINE Consul of the United States at Panama, vice Col. WARD removed for conduct not pleasing to the Administration, nor calculated to inspire the respect and confidence of those foreigners with whom he had to deal. The fact that this appointment was not withdrawn, but that Mr. CORWINE was permitted to proceed to his post after his very energetic and startling report had been published, is naturally looked upon by New-Granadians as a quasi indorsement of his recommendations. As may readily be supposed, his arrival at Panama in the character of Consul gave rise to not a little commotion, and it is confidently declared that his successor will be refused by the Government within whose jurisdiction his duties lie.

WILL CORWINE BE RECEIVED?

The State Department, however, has no official information to this effect, and I am inclined to believe that New-Granada will think better of it, and permit Mr. CORWINE to remain. He was a faithful officer when he filled the same post under TAYLOR and FILLMORE, and quite popular with the people and Government of the Isthmus; and although they have the unquestionable right to decline to receive him now, I do not believe they will exercise it. To do so would accomplish no good purpose—would perhaps fill the place with somebody more objectionable personally to the Government than is Mr. CORWINE, and would provoke the United States Government to be more exacting and unyielding in its demands for indemnity to the sufferers by the Panama riots. These demands, by the way, are in a fair way of adjustment, and in due time all honest claimants for indemnity may reasonably expect to receive a fair amount of compensation for their losses.

ILLINOIS—BEFORE DINNER, OR AFTER.

The dispatch purporting to have been sent hither yesterday by Senator DOUGLAS, claiming Illinois for BUCHANAN by eight thousand majority, has excited great fluttering here. As Washingtonians can't vote for President, they console themselves for their deprivation by indulging freely in betting upon the results of a canvass. Immense bets are pending here upon the proposition that BUCHANAN would carry all the four States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Indiana. Hence the excitement in regard to Illinois, as that State settles the ownership to many thousands of dollars capital that lies just now quite unproductive. We have here nothing reliable tending to confirm DOUGLAS' dispatch, and there are decided suspicions that it is a forgery, notwithstanding large sums were staked before the election upon his most positive and confidential assurances that the Democracy would sweep the State with twenty-five thousand majority. The Senator's judgment, as you may readily suppose, is a little suspected just now; and there is a feverish anxiety to learn whether his latest claim of eight thousand is the product of a calculation made before dinner, or a *spiritual* revelation just after that meal.

LONG-FACED PIERCE MEN—THE WHEREFORE.

The longest faces seen about this town since election, are worn by the Pierce men *par excellence* who contributed to the anti-convention movements for the renomination of PIERCE. Democrats and Republicans are far more complacent towards each other than are the Pierce men and Buchanan men. Every man of the former was carefully marked in May last, and every man of them, too, is bound to travel towards Salt River as soon as Old Buck walks up the Avenue to the White House. They foresee their fate, and, notwithstanding some of them have sweated freely on the stump, and have depleted their pockets regularly at the word of command to buy their executioner into office, now that the struggle is over they see the remorseless axe rising surely over their heads. They clutch at every item of news from Tennessee or any other State which promised to go for FILLMORE, vainly hoping that the election may have failed before the people. In that is their only salvation. Send the election to the House, where it would probably fail altogether, and, after the 4th of March, BRECKINRIDGE would become the President. BRECKINRIDGE is the representative of the Pierce party in the late contest, and if he could only get into the Executive chair, the old rats would still continue to nibble at the public crib. But, alas! alas! each hour renders only the more certain that all their hopes are blasted, and that they must be content to stand aside soon for the favorite vassals of the new *régime*.

HOW PENNSYLVANIA FILLMOREITES WERE SOLD.

Pennsylvanians arrived here since the election declare that that State would have gone for FREMONT, had not the Fillmore men relied with unwavering faith upon carrying Tennessee and Kentucky, and so carrying the election to the House. Fearing that FREMONT would carry Indiana or Illinois, and would thus be elected by the people if he carried Pennsylvania, thousands of the Fillmore men—all of them who were under good discipline—followed their leaders over to BUCHANAN, supposing that in so doing they would surely have a chance in the House, and that in no other way could they attain that end. They say, also, that in all the interior and Western counties BUCHANAN was boldly presented as the opponent of Slavery extension, and the friend of Free Kansas; and already Southern men are preparing to make war upon the President-elect, as untrustworthy on the interests of Slavery. In the leading-strings of SLIDELL, MASON, FORNEY & Co., it will, probably, not be long ere Mr. BUCHANAN will dispel all such idle fears. But we shall see.

SQUINTS TOWARDS NICARAGUA.

Do you notice how kindly the Washington *Union* and the other organs of modern Democracy lean towards Gen. WALKER and his Nicaraguan enterprise since he decreed the reestablishment of Slavery there? It certainly looks as though WALKER had committed himself to the sure ruin of his ambitious hopes in Central America, by allowing himself to become a mere tool in the hands of the Southern oligarchy and disunionists. S.

Death of Hon. John M. Clayton.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 10.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON died at Dover, Del., last evening.

Death of the Mayor of Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Nov. 8.

H. F. WEST, the Mayor of this city, died suddenly to-day at 1 o'clock.

The Late Gale on Lake Ontario.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE PROPELLER J. W. BROOKS, WITH ALL ON BOARD.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 10.

It is supposed that the propeller *J. W. Brooks*, from Lake Erie to Ogdensburg, with a full cargo, was lost on Lake Ontario during the late gale, with all on board. A hurricane-deck, supposed to be from the *Brooks*, came ashore at Henderson's on Friday morning, and the steamer *Bay State*, arrived yesterday, reports seeing a lot of flour and lard floating between Sackett's Harbor and Kingston. A sofa was picked up in the lake by the schooner *E. Masters*, supposed to be from the *Brooks*. The crew consisted of twenty men, and probably some passengers.

The schooner *Somerset*, from down the Lake, reports three children, furniture, &c., picked up on the beach at Stony Creek, supposed to have belonged to the ill-fated propeller *J. W. Brooks*.

From Buffalo.

DAMAGE BY THE GALE ON SATURDAY—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—ACCIDENT TO THE PROPELLER WISCONSIN.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 10.

The severe gale of Saturday morning caused considerable damage to the city. The roof of the freight dépôt of the State-Line Railroad was blown off and carried some distance; a brick dwelling on Clinton-street, was blown down; a portion of the roof of the warehouse of WILLIAM TANNER & Co., on Michigan street, was blown off; also the tower and part of the roof of FISHER'S elevator, and the roof of the Central Railroad freight dépôt sustained slight damage.

The freight-house, wood-shed, and a large quantity of wood, belonging to the State-Line Railroad, at Westfield, was burned on Friday night. No particulars as yet.

The propeller *Wisconsin*, from Ogdensburg to Chicago, with a full load of merchandise, and sixty passengers, burst her steam chimney yesterday, off Grand River, Canada, scalding a deck hand fatally. She was towed back to Port Colborne, from whence the passengers were forwarded by the propeller *Tonawanda*.

Another Serious Political Riot in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 10.

Another riot occurred here last night between two political clubs in the upper part of the City, growing out of an attempt to cut down an American pole. Guns, pistols, and a small cannon were used. Several persons were dangerously wounded.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week are to hand, but they contain no news of importance.

Judicial Appointment in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Nov. 10.

The Governor has appointed Hon. ROBERT T. CONRAD Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, vice KELLEY, resigned.

Townsend, the Mail Robber, Escaped.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 10.

TOWNSEND, the noted post-office robber, has again broke out of New-Castle jail. He cut his irons, and broke a passage through the floor of the cell, and is now at liberty. This is his third successful escape.

Safe Arrival of United States Troops at Fort Pierre.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Nov. 9.

Major PATTEN, in a letter to the *Republican* from Fort Lookout, contradicts the report that four companies of troops, on their way from Fort Ridgely to Fort Pierre, were cut off by Sioux Indians. The command arrived at Fort Pierre without molestation on the 25th of October.

The Stuff that Governs Us.

Nothing, perhaps, is so indicative of the workings of "true Democracy" as the favor which it shows, and the honors it heaps upon the most humble of its members. There's none so humble in New-York City that he may not aspire to office;—provided he be a strong Democrat, well-up in knock-down arguments, and good on striking hits on proper occasions. There was a time when fitness was regarded in some measure as a necessity to candidacy;—when to nominate a man to make laws who had been a common offender against the laws, or one who could not write his own name would not be thought of. But times are changed. Democracy is triumphant and rampant in this City now. They elect (in certain Wards) whom they please, and in what manner they please,—and let those object who dare.

Should the "Democratic" element long increase in the same ratio and in the same direction as it has during the past few years, it may be found necessary to open a primary school in the City Hall for the instruction of the men intrusted with the Government of the great metropolis of the nation, and of the City delegation to the State Legislature. To such a pass are things rapidly approaching. Muscle, not merit, is now essential for Democratic honors. "The people must rule," say the "Unterrified," and "the boys must have a show," so the unterrified muster in their might and elect their man;—usually the biggest bully in the Ward; if he be a fighter, accustomed to the use of the slung-shot and knife, his chances are good, but if he keep "a low groggery" and is kind to his crowd, his chances are better. At any rate, if he only does the square and promises to "see the boys out" when they get into a little difficulty in the night time, by going their bail and using his influence, it's all right; they'll put him in by any majority he may be pleased to name,—that is, if the inspectors are right and his district lies near the river, for then seafaring men can easily be had cheap as dirt for half an hour!

"Suppose I can't write me name?" said an Assemblyman elect, the other night, rolling up his sleeve and displaying his muscle—"suppose I can't write me name, *faith an' I can make me mark sure!*"

And so the honorable gentleman can, especially with a slung-shot, as at least one man, a stranger in the City, can testify.

We have already devoted a few lines to the antecedents of two of our Aldermen elect. Only a few of the Assemblymen elect from the City possess any claims entitling them to special mention. ANDREW SHEEHAN, Esq., or, as he is more familiarly known, "ANDY SHEEHAN," is elected to the Legislature from the Fourth Ward (Second District) over a Mr. JAMES HAYES, the present incumbent. ANDY ran an independent or bolters' ticket. Mr. HAYES had the regular nomination, but ANDY had the boys to back him, so the race was anything but even, for the boys are great on election day; they work well at the polls, especially when their man keeps some of the "rale prime stuff" constantly on hand. Mr. SHEEHAN has been "about" for some years. He was at one time, we believe, a Fourth Ward policeman. He went to California in 1852, and returned from there about a year since and opened a groggery in Dover-street. He is a young man of dandyish appearance, sporting proclivities and a cooper by trade. He will fitly represent those who supported him, and maintain at Albany the well-known character of the City delegation.

The electors of the Thirty-sixth Council District (embraced in the Fourteenth Ward) have chosen, by a handsome vote, Mr. H. O'BRIEN, better and more widely known as "Dutchy O'Brien." "Dutchy" is an Irishman, but he is built like a veritable Teuton—stout, square and thick. He was formerly a member of the Fourteenth Ward police, (the police is a fine training-school,) and first forced himself conspicuously upon public attention some few months since, by the performance of a most heroic exploit. He had a grudge against one of his late companions, a Fourteenth Ward policeman, and he determined on satisfaction, and had it too. He walked coolly into the Station-house, proceeded deliberately to the sleeping apartment of the force, attacked, severely beat and bruised the face of the German policeman whom he found in bed and asleep. Having satisfied himself, he left the premises unmolested. The matter created a great deal of indignation. People wondered greatly that such an outrage could occur in a Station-house, and all said surely it will not be allowed to pass by unheeded. Captain KISSNER was very determined that Dutchy should be punished, and a great many thought he would be. But he was never brought to trial, nor we believe ever arrested. On the contrary, he was in a few weeks afterwards appointed on the Central Park police. He maintained this position only a little while, when he resigned, and returned to his own Ward to seek political honors. He succeeded in getting the nomination (Democratic, of course) for Councilman from the Thirty-sixth District, and was, on Tuesday last, as already stated, returned—his friends say—by a handsome majority.

Now that Mr. O'BRIEN is elected, we hope his constituents will drop the prefix "Dutchy," as applied to him, and substitute that of "Councilman." The office *ought* to be respected.

☞ A meeting of the St. Nicholas Society was held last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The special business before the meeting was election of officers for the ensuing year. The following were the officers elected: President, JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN; Vice-Presidents, HAMILTON FISH, JAMES J. ROOSEVELT, JOHN ROMEYN BROADHEAD, GARRIT G. VAN WAGENEN; Treasurer, W. H. JOHNSON; Secretaries, CHARLES R. SWORDS, RICHARD G. MOUNT, Jr.; Physicians, Dr. RICHARD KISSAM, Dr. E. L. BEADLE; Consulting Physicians, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, Dr. J. C. CHEESMAN; Chaplains, Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA, Rev. W. L. JOHNSON; and twelve managers. It was arranged to have the annual dinner on the evening of the 6th of next December, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ The New-York and Charleston line of steamers have altered their hour of leaving from 4 to 3 o'clock P. M., commencing with the steamer of the 12th November.

☞ Stuyvesant Institute is to be illuminated to-night, in honor of the visit of Governor JOHN A. KING, who, with GEORGE W. CURTIS, is to address the Fremont and Dayton Union there.

Mexico—The Northern Revolution.

From the Picayune.

In addition to the rumor from Tampico, which we publish in our yesterday evening's issue, of an arrangement having been made between Gov. GARZA and General VIDAURRI, we find the following paragraph in the Corpus Christi *Nueces Valley*, of the 25th ult.:

"We learn from our fellow-townsman, Col. H. P. BEE, who arrived here from the Rio Grande on the 22d inst., that the revolution in the Northern States of Mexico was progressing, up to the time of his leaving. The forces of VIDAURRI, and those of GARZA, were still shooting at each other across Rio San Juan; and, on account of the great distance, little damage was being done. Col. BEE seems to think that the fighting between the two armies is nothing more than a farce; that they intend to burn considerable powder, and hand their names down to posterity for having commanded at the siege of Camargo, and, in the interim, patch up a treaty, by the provisions of which each of the two generals is to be recognized as the civil and military Governor of his own town and State. This will, no doubt, be the result; and, as both the commanders are friendly to the Americans, we may soon expect to hear of the tide of American emigration setting in that direction—and the conclusion of the whole matter will be that the Sierra Madre Republic will have a local habitation and a name."

We have stated some time since, on what we believe to be good authority, that VIDAURRI and GARZA differed only upon some unimportant points relative to the division of the customs revenue of the seaports; and all these things taken together would seem to give an air of probability to the rumor of their having come to terms. We doubt, however, that a Sierra Madre Republic, or a large American emigration in that direction, will take place.

Thalberg.

In the days of periwigs and hair-powder, when our great-grand-parents and grand-parents took their dinners at 12 o'clock in the day, and considered it dreadful dissipation to sit up later than 10 at night; when ladies of fashion and men of quality were shaken through the streets in chairs, and watchmen called the hours, and uttered benediction on all good people; when the gayest opera-house was lighted with dim candles, and the softest music was considered noisy: in those brave old times (which thank heaven have past and gone forever) the wealthiest and the most tasteful possessed among their other domestic idols a curious instrument of torture called a Virginal. To the uninstructed eye it presented the appearance of an extremely tortuous coffin, in which some large and hideous hobgoblin might be stowed away, like the beautiful damsel in the legend. It was only on great and awful occasions, when the dignity of the house demanded an unusual demonstration, that this mysterious and threatening instrument was approached. A key large enough for a mansion in Fifth-avenue opened its capacious side, and discovered (as they say in theatrical matters) a row of curiously loose keys. Then the prodigy of the family would sit down, and with fear and trembling, but with deftly cultivated fingers, perform a stately Toccata or a sentimental Saraband, or an utterly bewildering Fugue, to the astonishment and delight of all present. Poets rushed from the room in ecstasy, and sat up all night in chilly knee-breeches to write sonnets to MADALINA playing on her Virginal; and quiet, honest people, who picked up the crumbs of fashion, loved to chat about such a marvel of mechanical ingenuity, and to speak respectfully of their friends who possessed it.

Whatever genius touches it thrusts forward. The rude instrument of those days, hideous to our senses of sight, touch and sound, had its prophets who interpreted its inmost thoughts, and spake the truths which were yet to come. A century of worthies—each striving for a higher eminence than his predecessor—brings us to the present day. The last link of the Golden chain,—he who holds the past in his easy grasp and tells us where the future may begin,—is before us now in the person of SIGISMOND THALBERG. Coming on the scene when mere sound, or mere heaviness, seemed the inevitable destiny of the instrument, he sought in his own honest nature a source of beauty and strength. Despising alike the school of mere execution and that of mere harmonism, he combined the two, and added the inspiration of his own genius—the Voice of nature,—which was wanting. With little or no instruction, with little or no labor, he has stood before the world for a quarter of a century, as its wisest and most acceptable pianist. Whoever may supersede him; whoever may carry the tranquil art further than he has carried it; whoever may win the rapture of our grandchildren as he has won ours, this much is certain: THALBERG, judged by his works and by his reputation, will be remembered as one with whom the Fairy Inspiration dwelt in happiness and content; as one who, in an age of tinsel and vulgar display, had confidence in himself and the community of truthful spirits. The world possesses but two great pianists in the present day—LISZT, who roams the mountains, and revels in the wild splendors of the cataract and the volcano; and THALBERG, who treads the peaceful valley, and gathers the fragrant flowers which we all know and love.

The story of THALBERG'S reception last night has been told a thousand times, in a thousand different places. He came, he saw, he conquered. A middle-aged gentleman, wonderfully like a fox-hunting squire of Merrie England, stepped on the platform, and, with somewhat stiff and formal diffidence, accepted the preliminary burst of applause which our audiences are always ready to bestow. Then he took his place at the piano, and, with calm, quiet earnestness, rendered the first piece on the programme, as if he had just studied it, and was not at all sure of having it at his fingers' ends. The modest bearing and healthy strength of the man were prominently conspicuous in every motion, effort and achievement of the evening.

The programme contained four *morceaux* from the composer. 1. Fantasia, from "La Somnambula;" 2. Fantasia, from "Masaniello," (Romanza and Tarantella;) 3. Etude in A; 4. Grand Variations, from "L'Elisir d'Amore," (Barcarolle.) In addition to these Mr. THALBERG played in response to an encore, a portion of "Don Pasquale," Fantasia. It would be unprofitable, in this place, to enter into any discussion of the merits of these compositions. They are known widely in this country; are characteristic of the school which claims THALBERG for its founder and have been the parents of a terrific progeny which largely populate our concert programmes. Their just interpretation demands a thorough mastery of the instrument, from its lowest to its highest note, and in addition, a well balanced perception of purely vocal effects. It must always be remembered that for these latter THALBERG is most remarkable. It is not pianism that we listen to, but vocalism, embellished with all that chasteness, elegance and consummate mechanism can accomplish. In listening to THALBERG, it is difficult to believe that there is but one performer at the piano. The clearness and shapely distinctness with which the prevailing melody is sung, whilst innumerable harmonic combinations are showering a gentle atmosphere on it, and bearing it more and more from the instrument, are not only marvelous, but from the quietness with which they are produced, eminently suggestive of some hidden performer. It is hard to believe that one man can do so much with the ordinary number of fingers, and one looks at his hands suspiciously, expecting to see them branching out with supplementary fingers, like the quaint caricature in BREUSING'S store.

Without the shadow of a doubt THALBERG is the greatest pianist we have ever had in America. The purity of his tone, its subdued and expressive quality; the brilliancy of his touch, its wonderful articulation; the breadth and dignity of his method, its satisfactory completeness, are among the few things which may be recapitulated. But the individuality, the nerve, the elegance, the astonishing finish which characterize his performance, can only be appreciated, not described. There are many artists who could make a more startling impression on an audience, but not another who could so satisfy it, and fill it with raptures of enjoyment.

Mme. CORA DE WILHORST, a most admirable concert singer, with a delicious voice, a pure method, charming appearance, and everything else that makes up the sum total of a public favorite, assisted in the vocal department with marked ability. Signor MORELLI—our favorite baritone—also rendered his valuable services, and contributed largely to the perfectly delightful evening's entertainment.

Mr. THALBERG'S second concert takes place to-night.

Academy of Music.

The new Opera season, under the Baron DE STANKOVITCH, opened at the Academy last evening, with "Trovatore." The programme of the evening announced M. [illegible] as conductor, but he was not permitted to [illegible] baton long. A perfect storm was raised [illegible] his ears. Shouts for "MARETZEK" filled the house, and the attempt to proceed with the [illegible] without the active presence of that *chef*, was [illegible]. The new conductor, placed in a position which must have been far from pleasant to him, was finally compelled to retire; Mr. MARETZEK, being suspiciously near, rushed to the rescue, in obedience to the repeated calls of his friends, resumed his old seat, turned his familiar face to the orchestra, bowed gravely to his audience—and the Opera proceeded with the usual success and without further interruption. The house was very full, galleries and all crowded to repletion. The artistes sang well, and acted well, and were favorably received; so that the opening may be said to have been a success, had it not been apparent that it was not altogether a *paying* night. It was whispered about that the demonstration of the earlier part of the evening, though not on the programme, was comfortably arranged beforehand, and that Mr. MARETZEK'S friends, determined to have him back at all hazards, resolved themselves into a corps of claqueurs. If this was so, they accomplished their purpose, and the redoubtable MAX is reinstated. The position of affairs is very curious.

[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEAPOLITAN AFFAIRS.

Withdrawal of French and English Ministers.

A Breeze between France and England.

The Official French Organ on the Freedom of the London Press.

REPLY OF THE LONDON PAPERS.

Continued Pressure of the Money Market.

Consols [illegible]

COTTON AND GRAIN UNCHANGED.

The United States Mail Steamship *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, Oct. 29, bringing news four days later.

A complimentary correspondence passed between the *Baltic's* passengers and Capt. COMSTOCK, during the passage out.

The *Africa* arrived at Liverpool on the [illegible].

GREAT BRITAIN.

The new Anglo-French Trouble—Official Proclamation in the Moniteur—Comments of the London Press.

A speck of trouble has arisen between France and England. The following official announcement appears in the *Moniteur*:

"For some time past various organs of the English press have accustomed themselves to circulate calumnies upon the French Government—calumnies the more odious that they are advanced under the shelter of the anonymous, and permit no other reply than contempt. We know the respect which surrounds the liberty of the press in England, and therefore in pointing out its errors we confine ourselves to making an appeal to the good sense and fairness of the English people, *to forewarn them against the dangers of a system which, by destroying confidence between the two Governments, would tend to dissolve two nations* whose alliance is the best guarantee for the peace of the world."

This paragraph of the *Moniteur* is construed into a menace, and has awakened the ire of the English press generally. The most noticeable replies to it are that of the *London Times*, which opposes, and that of the *Morning Post*, which coincides with the *Moniteur's* sentiments. The *Times* and *Post*, it will be remembered, are the professed organs of the Government.

A newspaper statement from Paris says a dispatch had been received from the British Government, announcing the unpleasant effect produced upon the British public by the note of the *Moniteur*, and adding that explanations would be demanded of that part of the note which refers to the possibility of the alliance being endangered.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* has the following reference to the *Moniteur's* official notification:

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 25—[illegible].

The note published yesterday in the *Moniteur* relative to what it terms "certain odious calumnies in divers organs of the English press" has produced an unpleasant sensation here. I may add that that note is not generally approved. What is particularly referred to, or what are the "odious calumnies" in question, I am not aware, and I believe that until the *Moniteur* itself called attention to the fact most people were equally ignorant. If the "odious calumnies" only deserve contempt, as the *Moniteur* declares, the prudence of noticing them in so formal a manner may be doubted, for to the *Moniteur* it is owing that many who were in complete ignorance of the statements incriminated now feel great curiosity to see them.

Another consideration is suggested by what is said about these statements tending, by impairing the confidence existing between the two nations, to destroy their alliance. Now, some may suppose that the union which could be so seriously affected by what is described as "odious and contemptible calumny" must repose on very slight foundations. My own opinion, if it be worth anything, has not changed of the importance of that alliance; I was ever convinced that it is the great guarantee of the independence and the peace of Europe, and these convictions have undergone no change. But I am not sure that more harm may not be done by so solemn, but, in my mind, so unwise a notice than by the articles it denounces.

There are not wanting persons who will also give an interpretation to the article in the *Moniteur*, which I am sure was never intended; it conveys an intimation that France may withdraw from the alliance in case the attacks it complains of do not cease; and this will possibly be dwelt on by those who are ever on the watch to create coldness between the two countries. It is difficult to suppose that any such meaning is intended. No one knows better than the Emperor that the alliance has not been to the exclusive profit of England, and no one knows better that the advantages are, at least, fairly divided.

The alliance, I trust, will never be dissolved; but it is also to be hoped that the *Moniteur* is not serious in supposing that it can be affected by statements which itself describes as "calumnies only deserving contempt," and of the existence of which most people here were ignorant until it drew attention to them.

Comments of the London Press on the Moniteur's Announcement.

From the Times of Monday.

Once more, after a considerable interval of time, the *Moniteur* has been directed to call to order the unmannerly organs of the English press. The *Moniteur* is the organ of the French Government. The English newspapers are merely the private utterances of individuals; it therefore becomes them to conduct their monitor with dignity and respect, neither forgetting the interests that might be compromised by rough and unmannerly plainness, nor the dignity and sincerity which are the honor and the distinction of free men. The *Moniteur* tells us that "for some time, different organs of the English Press have endeavored to spread calumnies respecting the French Government, which are the more odious as they are advanced under an anonymous mask, and can only be answered by contempt. We are aware of the respect which is paid to the liberty of the Press in England, and in thus pointing out its deviations we confine ourselves to an appeal to the common sense and good faith of the English people, to warn them against the dangers of a system which, by destroying the confidence between the two Governments, would tend to disunite the two nations whose alliance is the best guarantee of the peace of the world."

This paragraph is framed in terms of studied ambiguity, and has taken the public both in London and Paris completely by surprise. The offending journals, the nature of the offence, the portion of the French Government attacked, are all left to the consciences of the anonymous persons who write them, and of the anonymous public who by reading encourage them. We are neither in the secrets of the *Moniteur* nor of our cotemporaries, and therefore know not who are the guilty writers and what part of the French Government believes itself aspersed. But this we can say with confidence, speaking for ourselves, for whom alone we have a right to speak; that without professing any sympathy with the manner in which the present Government of France was established, or with the principles on which it is based, we recognize in His Majesty the Emperor of the French a faithful and honorable ally, whose good faith towards and effective cooperation with this country is embalmed in the glorious reminiscences of a successful war. We believe that the Emperor of the French is the best and sincerest friend of the English alliance within his dominions. We accept his autocracy over France as the result of her own choice, authenticated by her own suffrages, and therefore as a fact which it becomes every English writer to treat with respect, with moderation, and even with respect.

Again, we sincerely profess for the French nation at large, the constituents of their Imperial master, the same feeling which we entertain towards their representative, and it is to their union with England that we look for all that politicians can achieve towards the future progress and enlightenment of Europe. But if we are asked to extend the same respectful consideration which we gladly give to the Emperor of the French and the people he represents to all who may from time to time surround him, we distinctly refuse to carry our complaisance to that pitch; and we tell the *Moniteur* and the men who inspire it that they must be prepared with far better answers to the charges which have appeared—not in our own columns, but in those of our contemporaries—than the simple allegation "that such charges are anonymous, and that they are only worthy of contempt." The charges which may have appeared in the English press are not on that account to be accounted false; neither are they, because anonymous, to be accounted as false; but the fact of their appearing in a respectable journal is a sufficient reason for answering their statements by some better and more convincing response than an assumption of superciliousness and contempt.

The *Moniteur* speaks of danger to the alliance. Well! we will speak out of the dangers to that alliance. There is danger to the alliance, but that danger proceeds, not from the just and honest strictures of the English press on public men, whose characters are public property, but from the conduct of some who, raised thereby to high office, seem inclined to enter on a career as fatal to France and false to England. These are the worst enemies of the French and English alliance who can see in government no higher aim than their own interest, and so become careless of the welfare of the nation and the trust confided to them. Such men, for instance, view in the negotiations for a treaty of peace an excellent opportunity

[illegible] of the colonial [illegible] We have observed with dismay the rise to the surface of the financial pool [illegible] private speculation combined with the direction of public affairs; and we have seen [illegible] the same spirit of gambling, some high in office and favor in France have lent the whole influence of their position and their example to stimulate and exaggerate the evil. We have also observed with pain that the Government of France has [illegible] continually in defiance of the ascertained and recognized principles of political economy, and thus provoked a collapse, which, come when it may, cannot fail to be injurious to the Government, calamitous to France, and deeply prejudicial to this country. We detest the restrictions on personal liberty in France. We abhor her whole system of passports and its attendant annoyances. It is idle to tell us that the free discussion of these things is inconsistent with the alliance between France and England. It is because we [illegible] We are so used in England to the free expression of opinion that we cannot consent to be deprived of the privilege of discussing the public affairs of the world to suit the convenience of any one whatever; and we sincerely regret to find the Moniteur instructed to represent that a diminution of the respect paid to the liberty of the press in England is the price that must be paid for the continuance of the French alliance. As regards our foreign policy, we are ready to do all that can be required from the most faithful and generous ally, but it is otherwise with the internal Government and constitution of England. That is sacred and inviolable, and we believe there is no sacrifice that this country would not [illegible] to the continental standard. The *Moniteur* "warns the English people against the dangers of a system"—freedom of the press—"which, by destroying the confidence between the two Governments, would end in dissolving the two nations." We answer that we are warned already. We know what the freedom of the press costs us—we know what it is worth to us. It costs us some abatement of sympathy and cordiality from absolute and repressive Governments. It is worth to us all that we are, all that we have been, all that we shall be. Nor do we lack warnings on the other side. We see that the moment a Government interferes with the liberty of the press it not merely deprives itself of the best guide to the feelings of its people, but also fixes itself with a new and dangerous responsibility for everything it permits to appear. From these dangers the British Government is at least exempt, and we shall require better proofs than we as yet possess of the benefits of repression before we consent to try the experiment.

From the Morning Post—(Palmerston's organ.)

We have some right to speak on this subject; for no one has more earnestly or more steadily labored than ourselves to promote the alliance of England and France. Through good report and evil report—from the 10th of December—from the 2d of December—we have unceasingly promoted this great object, and striven to make truth and wisdom prevail; but [illegible] never more anxiously exhorted the public than we do now, to exercise a fair judgment and a sound discretion, and to discountenance utterly the abominable attempts of our worst enemies. If they are to be listened to—if their falsehoods are to find favor with us, what can the French people think? We have, indeed, seen a time when the sudden rise of a NAPOLEON to power provoked amongst the greater portion of us a jealous fear, and when the reëstablishment of the French Empire was misconstrued in England; and the Emperor and the people of France, however much they might deplore these feelings, could scarcely wonder at them. But now the whole aspect of affairs has changed. *We have fought and conquered together. We are brothers in arms—rivals only in glory and great deeds. We respect, we understand one another, and are fast friends.* How must, then, our Allies wonder when they see a portion of our press lending itself to the foolish mission we have pointed out! How dare we calculate on their patience if we encourage what it is our best interest to put a stop to? Let us hope that public opinion will at once put a check on the excesses of licentious writers, and effectually and at once prevent the deplorable consequences which might otherwise ensue. A true and tried alliance *should not be imperiled for idle gossip's sake, nor sacrificed to the carefully-elaborated malice of the worst enemies of the champions of law, order and civilization.*

From the Daily News.

As for anything that may be said by the English press having a tendency to destroy confidence between the French and English Governments, no one knows better than the Emperor of the French how utterly unable the English Government are to exercise any influence over the discussions of the English press, and how entirely irresponsible they are for anything it may say. This alone is sufficient to convince us that advantage has been taken of the Emperor's absence at Compiègne, by some of those underlings who have been publishing similar complaints in the semi-official journals of Paris, to foist the denunciation to which we are adverting into the *Moniteur*. These men are ignorant of how completely the English newspapers are identified with the whole English people. They fancy that they are like their own Parisian journals, mere organs of individuals or coteries; and they flatter themselves that the *brutum fulmen* of the *Moniteur* will frighten the English people into a coercion of their newspapers. The Emperor knows well the absurdity of such a notion, and we feel confident that the *escapade* of the official journal will cause him serious annoyance and bring down a sharp rebuke on its authors. . . . By free discussion the irritation necessarily engendered in the minds of men denied the means of ascertaining the causes of their sufferings, or of relieving themselves by the utterance of their complaints, would be dissipated. And yet, by a judicial blindness, at this very moment the press of France is more strictly gagged than ever. It therefore becomes the imperative duty of the press of England to urge these discussions, and express those opinions in the interest of France which Frenchmen are denied the liberty of urging or uttering for themselves. To do this is a duty we owe both to France and England, and we will continue to discharge it—temperately but firmly—undeterred by the oracular fulminations of the *Moniteur*.

A Defence of the Emperor.

Paris Correspondence of the Morning Post.

The bad taste which has characterized certain English journals in printing the absurd and malignant gossip of the Faubourg St. Germain, of the gamblers of the Bourse, and the idle frequenters of certain [illegible], it will be seen, the reproof of the *Moniteur*. It is much to be regretted that the tone of the English press should be influenced by the silly falsehoods of those whose aim is to divide England and France. We have certainly enough enemies abroad without countenancing those at home, by repeating their spiteful inventions and ungenerous falsehoods. The enemies of the Emperor and the present Government of France are a strange group—Legitimists, Orleanists, Fusionists, Red Republicans, Socialists, and gamblers—all waiting to discredit the empire. If they can get a dupe to retail their assertions and inventions in the English newspapers, they are happy to do so; and, knowing the public appetite for scandal, the "information" is spiced for the British market. How often have I been told (of course in confidence) that the Emperor has a spinal complaint and will become mad. A day or two after I see his Majesty riding at a gallop at a review in such a way as if he had a spine of iron and a hand of the finest [illegible], for there is no better horseman in Europe. When we are told that the Imperial Prince is blind! If the British public had not put down the notorious [illegible] that journal might have grown fat on the [illegible] stories of certain Parisian circles concerning the [illegible] and Emperor, who, having one day declared his Majesty affected with a spinal complaint, the next day proclaims him to be a complete Don Giovanni. Having exhausted every description of servants' gossip, we next hear of national bankruptcy, and the Cabinet of NAPOLEON III. are asserted to be nothing more than a set of gamblers, bent on bringing the country to ruin. The army is disaffected and the [illegible] of Paris on the point of revolt. All these stories find their way into the English journals of a certain class, and with a facility which does not argue much perception, or even honesty, on the part of their editors. The other day I met a gentleman on the Boulevards, who exclaimed, "Well, I suppose we shall have a smash soon—Emperor nearly mad—revolution [illegible] I think it will hold on quiet till Christmas?" No reasons are given for these fears, but "You see, I don't [illegible] I read it in a Manchester paper or a penny London journal," or another journal whose respectability does not correspond with its wide circulation. [illegible] should think it a bad illustration in England of our desire to form a solid and permanent alliance with France if the Parisian journals employed themselves in abusing the Queen, and declaring all her Ministers [illegible].

Those who know the present Sovereign of France are aware that all the foolish stories and spiteful allusions about his Court and policy are unworthy of contradiction. Those who are familiar with his constant endeavor to keep his ministers and foreign ambassadors [illegible] are perfectly convinced that, if his Majesty fail to do so, it is because he has to deal with men, and not with angels. The seventh vial has not yet been poured out, and there will be black sheep in France as well as England. It is deeply to be regretted that journalists should in any way sow the seeds of ill-feeling between the two nations, on whose mutual confidence and respect so much depends. [illegible] France and England [illegible] and, when it is sought to do so [illegible] malicious aims, the press which has any regard for national interests and self-respect will discountenance the manœuvres of those whose aims are of the lowest character.

The London Times [illegible] upon the Papacy.

From the Times of [illegible].

It is one and the same thing for all mankind, borne on in one unvarying stream, carrying along with it [illegible] errors, and delusions of all kinds, and continually bringing down new convictions to replace old ones, it is [illegible] a different thing to different people, "galloping," as SHAKESPEARE says, "with some, and standing entirely still with others?" The question may seem a strange one, but it really seems impossible to believe that THOMAS VINCENT AIRALDI, of the Order of Preachers, Master in Sacred Theology, and Grand Inquisitor in the diocese of Ancona, certainly [illegible] by the Holy [illegible] against heretical depravity, can actually exist on the surface of this planet at the same time with HUMBOLDT and with HERSCHEL, with the inventors of the electric telegraph, with FARADAY, with LYELL, or with [illegible]? Was THOMAS AIRALDI born 800 years ago, and has he slept the sleep of Nourjahad or Rip Van Winkle, *and awoke in the 19th century with the ideas and prejudices of the 18th?* We cannot tell; but some supposition at least as extraordinary as this is needed to explain the existence at the present time of so singular and monstrous a phenomenon. This Grand Inquisitor, in his zeal against heretical depravity, informs us, that without the Catholic faith, as the Apostle PAUL writes to the Jews, it is impossible to please God. The word of the Apostle is "faith," and "Catholic" is the addition of the Grand Inquisitor, whose indignation against heretical depravity does not prevent him from garbling the text of Scripture by willful misquotation. The document in question proceeds to enjoin all persons to inform and testify against all persons of their acquaintance who are heretics, Jews, Mahometans, or apostates, or "who may have committed acts from which sufficient proof might be deduced that they are in open or secret league with the Devil, performing acts of sorcery, magic, or necromancy, offering to the above-named (that is to say, the Devil) perfumes, incense, or prayers for the discovery of treasures, or other unholy purposes, by invocations or promises of obedience, or by other practices in which his name or others are invoked who are familiar with or who practice necromancy, or no matter what sort of magic." There are a great many more offences enumerated, and this marvelous document, which is ordered to be posted up in all shops and hotels, concludes with two especial denunciations. The first is against those who use any book not previously approved by the Holy Office, and the second against Christians who sleep, eat, or play with a Jew, or disguise themselves in the garments of that stiff-necked race. It is signed by the same THOMAS AIRALDI, on the 8th day of August of this present year (1856.)

If the Church of Rome requires from its disciples that they should learn much, on the other hand it makes them the compensation that it asks them to unlearn nothing. *Every absurdity to which the human mind for the last 1,800 years has bowed in degrading submission is petrified for the use of the faithful, and dug up at suitable intervals to show how far the infallible church is raised above the progress of human intelligence,* and how completely she can afford to despise the lessons of experience and the dictates of reason. Because, during the dark ages, when the belief in witchcraft and necromancy was universal, the Church of Rome, never before and often behind the age, proscribed these imaginary offences, the same form must again and again be gone through, that she may not be supposed to falter or draw back from positions which she has once occupied. *She is cursed with infallibility*, and can therefore retrench no extravagance and admit no correction. It has come to be pretty generally admitted, whatever opinions existed to the contrary in the days of FAUST and MARGARET, that the "abovenamed" enters into no league with the sons of men; and, indeed, the sanity of the late Mr. DOVE was gravely doubted by many persons, principally on the ground of his having sought to enter into a contract of the kind of which the most Holy Inquisition desires to be particularly informed. We wonder what kind of response such an adjuration as this meets with from the true sons of the Church—what kind of evidence the Holy Office requires to establish a league with the "abovenamed,"—what manner of perfumes and incense are agreeable to the nostrils of the enemy of mankind. The Prince of Darkness is a gentleman by reputation, and, as such, probably exquisite and *recherché* in his taste. Can the Jesuits tell us anything about him, and where he is to be found?

Magic, too, and necromancy, which the cold fancy of the northern land finds only in the performances of the Wizard of the North and the King of the Conjurors! *How delightful to find that on the coasts of the sunny Adriatic there are still ghosts and enchanters*, and that the land of ARIOSTO has not subsided into the prose of modern life! Let them come—spectres and goblins, enchanters, and enchantresses, ASTOLFOS and ARMIDAS—THOMAS AIRALDI, Grand Inquisitor, specially appointed against heretical depravity, is ready for them all, and will treat them with as little mercy as if they had "abused the locality of penance," or slept, eaten, or played at cribbage with the Jew.

Perhaps it is good for human pride that the Church of Rome should offer to us, from time to time, *these incredible manifestations of folly and fatuity*. We have obtained so large a dominion over the powers of nature, we are achieving triumphs so great and unexpected, that we might be tempted to overrate the scope of the human faculties, if the Church of Rome were not perpetually there to remind us of the boundless credulity and infantile superstition of which that same human intellect is capable. *For the Church of Rome the earth does not revolve upon her axis, nor perform her annual journey round the sun.* Rome is as skeptical of the most undoubted truth as credulous of the clearest and most unquestioned falsehood, yet still she stands erect amidst admiring thousands, denouncing imaginary crimes and punishing imaginary heresies, and never, probably, at any former period held so large a portion of mankind under her sway as at this moment. Pride was not made for man; if any one doubts it, let him ponder well the history of the Holy Office, and he will doubt no more.

Miscellaneous.

An inquest had been held on the bodies of the victims of the appalling calamity in Surrey Gardens. The Jury, after an hour's absence, rendered a verdict of "Accidental death," but added censure of the plan of construction of the Music Hall, and called the attention of the Directors to the fact.

The Board of Trade returns for September are issued. Notwithstanding the extraordinary want of export during the preceding three months, which showed an average excess of £2,000,000 per month over the corresponding months of last year, the total again presents a considerable improvement, the difference as compared with September, 1855, being £1,144,612. The chief increase has been again in metals, the foreign demand for iron rails, as well as for manufactures of iron, copper, and tin having been extensive. Cotton manufactures show no variation, but yarns of most kinds have been largely shipped. The total exports for the first nine months of the present year have amounted to £84,906,605, against £69,226,837 in the same period of 1855, showing an increase of £15,679,768, or about 22 per cent. As compared with the same period of 1854, the increase has been £8,249,681. The chief feature of the import market continues to be the large arrival of breadstuffs. Other articles of consumption have also been freely taken, especially coffee, tea, sugar, wines, spirits, and tobacco.

Sir ROBERT PEEL has been down to Stafford to make a speech. In response to a toast, he told the story of his experience in Russia during the coronation ceremonies, and added that they would perhaps allow him to say that although peace had been concluded, there was much to prevent them from relying on a continuance of peace. They were on the edge of a volcano, which might break forth at any time; and among the causes for disquietude were Naples and the Danubian Principalities.

Lord PALMERSTON, with a party of friends, was cruising in Southampton water the other evening, near the *Merrimac* frigate. Lieut. HARRISON went alongside the steamer and invited his Lordship on board, which, however, PALMERSTON declined on the plea of the hour being late, expressing, at the same time, admiration of the outward appearance of the frigate.

Athens papers remonstrate against Lord PALMERSTON's opposition to the sale of the national domains of Greece, affirming that his only object is the overthrow of the Greek Ministry.

The trustees of the new fund of £2,500, so liberally given by Mr. JOHN SHAKESPEER for the completion of the preservation and separation of the house at Stratford-upon-Avon, in which SHAKESPEARE was born, have proceeded with great success in their undertaking. They have just purchased the two properties, one on each side of the house in Henley-street, known as "Banke's property," for £1,000, and as "Warden's property," for £450. Of these two plots of ground, with the buildings upon them, the trustees will be in possession at Lady-day next, when, we conclude, they will lose no time in prosecuting the work of isolation, in order to avoid, in the first instance, all chance of demolition by fire. This is very satisfactory; and during the Spring and Summer the trustees will apply the rest of the money in their hands to the further accomplishment of the object in view, in order to render, as far as possible, the birthplace of SHAKESPEARE as imperishable as his works.

FRANCE.

The French Army in the Crimea.

The *Moniteur* contains a long report from Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of War, giving statistical information relative to the French army during the war. The document is preceded by the following complimentary letter from the Emperor to the Marshal:

COMPIÈGNE, Oct. 23, 1856.

MY DEAR MARSHAL: The most useful services are not always those which are the most striking. The skillful and indefatigable Minister who, day and night, occupies himself in his cabinet in organizing 600,000 men, and securing to an army of 200,000 all that will give it the means of existing, of fighting, and of conquering on a territory without resources, at 800 leagues from France—that Minister, I say, has a merit quite equal to that of the general who triumphs on the field of battle. The country, therefore, ought to unite in its feelings of gratitude to him who prepares the victory by elements collected in proper time, and him who achieves it by well-devised measures on the scene of action. It is for that reason, my dear Marshal, that, by ordering the insertion in the *Moniteur*, of the remarkable report which you have addressed to me, I have wished to enable the public to judge of services of which I alone have hitherto known all the importance.

Accept, my dear Marshal, the assurance of my sincere friendship. NAPOLEON.

It appears from the Marshal's report that during the Crimean war, 309,268 men were sent to the East. The losses by casualties in battle and sickness amounted to 69,229. Since the close of the war, 227,135 have returned either to France or Algeria. The artillery *matériel* transported with this army to a distance of 800 leagues from France, consisted of 1,676 guns, 2,068 gun carriages, 2,740 carriages, 2,132,000 projectiles, and 4,500,000 kilogrammes of powder. To transport this vast armament there were employed 132 ships of the Imperial navy, 66 steamers, and 1,198 private sailing vessels taken up by government, besides 8 ships belonging to the English navy, and 42 merchant vessels taken up by the English Government for the transport of French troops.

NAPLES AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

Departure of the French Ambassador from Naples.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday publishes the following:

"Baron BRENIER, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor to the Court of the Two Sicilies, communicated to the Neapolitan Government on the 21st inst. the instructions which order him to break off official intercourse with that Government, and to leave Naples with all the members of his Legation."

A batch of diplomatic correspondence between the French and Neapolitan Ministers is published. Count WALEWSKI's instructions to Baron BRENIER say, under date of Oct. 10:

The Government of the Emperor regrets, M. le Baron, that its intentions have been misinterpreted, and that the reply of the Cabinet of Naples, in form as well as in substance, is couched in a spirit which I abstain from qualifying, but which is by no means in harmony with the intentions which inspire the step which we took.

We had flattered ourselves with the hope that the time which had elapsed since the date of our communication might have modified the first impressions of the Government of the Two Sicilies, and that, reflection having engendered more just appreciations, it would of itself have pointed out how opportune was the moment for entering a path which its own interests, as well as the welfare of its people, ought to induce it to select much more than any advice of ours.

Our expectations have been deceived. It is true that, under date 26th of August last, the Commander CARAFA, addressed to you another communication, couched in very conciliatory language; but in substance it is not more satisfactory than the former one. While a state of affairs exists which it would be our earnest wish to avoid, the Government of the Emperor, in concert with that of Her Britannic Majesty, has deemed it advisable as long as such state of affairs is not modified not to remain on the same footing as heretofore with the Government of the Two Sicilies.

You will, therefore, M. LE BARON, have the kindness, on the receipt of this dispatch, to take the necessary measures to leave Naples with all the members of your legation. Similar instructions have been sent to the English Embassy. You will hand over the archives of the legation to the Consul of His Imperial Majesty. Moreover, and to provide eventually efficacious protection to French subjects residing in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, a French squadron will be kept in readiness at Toulon, (*se tiendra à Toulon*,) where it will be within reach to receive the orders that it might be found requisite to transmit to it, in case that it should become necessary to intrust to it, in the interest of our fellow-subjects, the care of supplying the deficiency caused by the absence of official protection. To be prepared at the proper moment for such an eventuality the commander of this squadron has instructions to send occasionally one of the vessels placed under his orders to visit the ports of Naples and of Sicily, when the captain of such vessel will place himself in communication with our Consuls. With a similar object in view, it is the intention of Her Britannic Majesty to station a squadron in the port of Malta.

You will have the kindness, M. LE BARON, to read this dispatch to Commander CARAFA, and to leave him a copy.

I am, &c., WALEWSKI.

Prince PETRALLA, it is said, has communicated a note, in reply to the advice tendered by Austria, to King FERDINAND. The Neapolitan Government acknowledges Austria's friendly suggestions, but regrets that that to yield to the demands of the Western Powers would be an equivalent to an abdication of the rights of sovereignty.

Warlike Preparations of the Neapolitan Government.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes, (Oct. 28:)

"The French and Prussian papers affirm that the Paris Conferences are speedily to be resumed, but information has been given me that neither England nor Austria will be in a hurry to give their consent. Can Turkey have a seat and voice in the Congress while it is discussing the Neufchatel question, or will the King of Naples consent to submit his case to a Conference at which the Sardinian Government is represented? We learn from Naples that the King questions the competence of the Conference to interfere in his quarrel with the Western Powers, but it is stated that Austria has advised him to consent to send a Plenipotentiary to Paris, should he be invited to do so by the French Government. The Suabian *Mercury* has received the following information relative to the warlike preparations of the Neapolitan Government: The Gendarmerie is to be raised from 9,000 to 12,000 men, and placed on a war footing. As the Gendarmerie is for the time being to form an integral part of the regular army, the 'Urban Guard,' a kind of burgher militia out of uniform, is to maintain public peace and order. The Direction of the Artillery has recently purchased a great number of mules, and several pontoon trains are being constructed on Birago's system. There are at present 16 battalions of Chasseurs, and seven new ones are to be raised. A new cavalry regiment is also to be formed, and each of the old ones is to have six squadrons instead of five, which will be a reinforcement of about 1,600 men. No importance whatever is here attached to the preparations of His Neapolitan Majesty for war, as it is firmly believed that the French and English will afford him no opportunity of displaying either the valor or the cowardice of his troops."

AUSTRIA.

The Question of the Danubian Principalities.

The Ministerial *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* contains an article, in refutation of the assertion of the French organs of the press, that Austria is bound by treaty immediately to withdraw her troops from the Danubian Principalities:

"We repeat that the prolonged Austrian occupation of the Danubian Principalities is based on the same legal right as the occupation of the Black Sea by Great Britain."

This article, which is much more explicit than Austrian Foreign-office effusions are wont to be, is likely to produce a far more satisfactory impression in England and Turkey than in France and Russia. The report that the Austrians have taken possession of Galatz is founded on the fact of one battalion having been sent to that place.

There seems to be no truth in the reported commencement of the Austrians to evacuate the Danubian Principalities. On the contrary it is notified that the Porte has not desired the Austrians to quit. In this connection are two reports: that, owing to the non-assent of England, the Congress of Paris is not likely to meet soon; and that Russia, inspired by the suspicion that a secret understanding exists between England and Austria as to the Principalities, demands to send a squadron into the Black Sea on the same terms as the English fleet now in those waters.

ROME.

Important Edict From the Holy Office—The Inquisition Revived.

The *Correspondance Italienne*, of the 19th inst., publishes the following curious document, bearing the signature of the Inquisitor-General, with the observation that comment upon it is needless:

EDICT OF THE HOLY OFFICE.

We, F. R. THOMAS VINCENT AIRALDI, of the Order of Preachers, Master in Sacred Theology, and in the towns and Diocese of Ancona, Osimo-Cignoli, Jesi, Senigallia, Loreto and Recanati, Macerata and Talentino, and other lands and localities annexed, Inquisitor-General of the Holy Apostolic See, especially appointed against heretical depravity;

Being desirous, as imposed by our holy office, that the Catholic faith (without which, as the Apostle Paul writes to the Jews, it is impossible to please God) should be in our jurisdiction maintained pure and immaculate from all heretical contagion; and experience having proven unto us that many persons from malice, others from disobedience, and, finally, others from ignorance, do not fulfil the strict obligation they are under of denouncing to the Holy Office the misdeeds which come under its attributions, and that serious inconveniences and errors result therefrom, not only against good morals, but especially against the Catholic faith; nevertheless we, who have especially at heart the glory of God, the full conservation and increase of the holy faith, and the salvation of souls, to obviate all disorder, with the apostolic authority intrusted to us, command, in virtue of holy obedience, and under pain of excommunication, without prejudice to other penalties prescribed by the sacred canons, decrees, constitutions, and bulls of the Sovereign Pontiffs, by this present edict, all and every person, whatever his station, rank, or employment, whether lay or clerical, and within the delay of one month, ten days of which are assigned for the first, ten for the second, and ten for the third peremptory term, to inform against and notify to us judicially, or to our vicars or resident curates, all and each of such persons as may come under his or their acquaintance:

Who are heretical or suspected of being so, or harborers or supporters of heretics, or who may have adhered to or do adhere to Jewish, or Mahommedan, or Pagan rites, or who have become apostates from the true Catholic faith;

Who may have committed acts from which sufficient proof might be deducted that they are in open or secret league with the Devil, performing acts of sorcery, of magic, of necromancy, offering to the above-named (*sic*) perfumes, incense, or prayers for the discovery of treasure, or other unholy purposes; by invocations or promises of obedience, or by other practices in which his name or others are invoked;

Who are familiar with or who practise necromancy, or no matter what sort of magic, with the abuse of the sacraments, sacred or hallowed things;

Who, not being ordained, should have usurped with sacrilegious temerity the right of performing mass, or who are suspected of administering the sacrament of penitence to the faithful of Jesus Christ;

Who may have abused or do abuse the sacrament of penitence, or the locality (*loogo*) of the same against the Apostolic decrees;

Who may have held or who hold secret meetings in contempt and to the prejudice of, or against, the Catholic religion;

Who may have uttered or utter heretical blasphemies against God, Almighty, the Most Holy Virgin Mary, and the Saints, or who may have or do express contempt for sacred images;

Who, despite of a solemn oath in the profession of no matter what religion approved by the Church, or after having taken holy orders, may have or do contract or try to contract a marriage;

Who during the lifetime of a first wife take a second, or who, during the lifetime of a first husband, take or try to take a second;

Who may have or have endeavored to [illegible], no matter how, the functions of the Holy Inquisition; or who, no matter how, may have acted contrary to the bull of His Holiness [illegible], which commences as follows: "*Si de protegendis;*"

Who may have published satires against the Sovereign Pontiff, the Sacred College, high Church functionaries of established religious orders; or who may have published writings, no matter how, containing abuse or profanation of holy writ;

Who without the regular permission should have in their possession writings or prints containing heresy or heretical works of an irreligious nature; or who read such, print such, or allow such to be printed; or who introduce them or circulate them under no matter what pretext or motive;

Who may have, without reason or permission, eaten or given to eat to others meat, eggs, or milk on prohibited days, in contempt of the precepts of the holy Church;

Who may have induced a Christian to embrace Judaism or any other sect contrary to the Holy Catholic religion, or who may have prevented, no matter how, Jews or Turks from being baptized.

It is declared that by this statement of cases specified by us as of a nature to be denounced to the Holy Office other cases are not excluded which come under the sacred canons, decrees, constitutions, and bulls of the Sovereign Pontiffs.

The present edict does not abrogate the apostolic canonical regulations and other edicts of the ordained clergy and inquisitors. It is, moreover, declared that those who do not inform as ordered by the present edict cannot be absolved from the excommunication incurred without having first informed judicially against the delinquents; and, although the month allowed may have passed, the obligation of informing remains the same under the same penalty until the person who has bad information has made a clean confession of it. That this edict may be brought to the knowledge of all persons we ordain and command it to be placarded in all vestries and churches, and that no one may remain ignorant of these orders and endeavor to avoid obedience, we order all publishers, libraries, customs, hotel-keepers, shopkeepers, &c., to have a copy posted up in their respective establishments, in a prominent place, that it may be read by all comers, and we order all curates to read the same to their congregations at specified periods."

EXHORTATION.

As the principal or rather the sole object of the tribunal of the Holy Office is, as already stated, the glory of God, the exaltation of the Holy Faith, and the salvation of souls, we, therefore, *after having commanded and ordained as above, now exhort, paternally, all those who may be guilty of some offence against the Sacred Office to appear before us, or our vicars, voluntarily, before they are informed against by other persons, to make a full confession of their faults and errors.* We assure them that should they not be under accusation already before some other ecclesiastical tribunal we will receive them with the bowels of compassion, and they shall be treated with that mercy which belongs to the sacred tribunal, and will be allowed to depart in peace, without expense or penance.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

In obedience to the orders we have received relative to the press, the introduction or circulation of perverse and forbidden books, and having much at heart that in the towns and localities under our jurisdiction the pure faith may be preserved which, by the grace of the Almighty, actually exists there, we expressly ordain and command that men shall beware of publishing, introducing, selling or circulating in the towns, or beyond the walls or anywhere within our jurisdiction, any books that have not first been submitted to the examination of the Sacred Office, under the penalties established by apostolic decrees, especially those of CLEMENT VIII. and GREGORY XV.

Finally, we order and we command that no one shall infringe the apostolical orders, decrees, constitutions, and bulls which prohibit Jews and Christians from entertaining certain private relations with each other, such as sleeping, eating, playing, disguising; and, moreover, that all familiarity with them be avoided under the penalties, for Jews as well as for Christians, expressed in the bull of the Pope CLEMENT VIII. of blessed memory.

Given at the Sacred Office at Ancona this 8th of August, 1856.

F. R. THOMAS VINCENT AIRALDI,
Inquisitor-General.

Sign of a cross, which it is prohibited to remove under pain of excommunication.

Countersigned by
JOSEPH BIRARELLI, Priest,
Chancellor of the Sacred Office.

SWITZERLAND.

The *Presse* contains the following:

"A dispatch dated from Berne states that diplomacy has succeeded in procuring the liberation of the Neufchatel prisoners, and that the Federal Council is disposed to propose a full amnesty in exchange for the recognition of the independence of Neufchatel. We do not think matters are so far advanced. The dispatch, moreover, is contradictory. It is evident that the amnesty ought to precede and not follow upon the liberation of the prisoners.

The Prussian dispatch, addressed at the end of September to the German Governments relative to the affair of Neufchatel, has given rise to a correspondence between certain Governments and Prussia, which does not appear yet to be quite terminated. Some of the minor States are said to have asked for a clear definition of some points in the dispatch."

The *Débats* adds that the Prussian Cabinet has also addressed the Governments of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and the Grand Duchy of Baden, for the purpose of making sure that they will lend no assistance to Switzerland, and will assent to the passage of a Prussian *corps d'armée*, if it should be found necessary to effect a military occupation of the Canton of Neufchatel. Prussia also informs the same Governments that the question will shortly be submitted to the Germanic Diet. Favorable replies have been received from the three German Powers just named, but the Cabinet of Berlin awaits the result of the steps which are being taken at Berne in the name of the Four Powers, the signers of the London Protocol.

RUSSIA.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* contradicts the statement circulated by several journals that Russia is building a new Black Sea fleet at Nicolaieff, and that she is reconstructing the defensive works of Sebastopol.

A recent letter, it affirms, shows that the Russians are scrupulously executing the treaty of Paris, that they are not restoring any of the old land or sea defences, and that at Nicolaieff and Kherson they are only building the number of light boats which they are entitled to have according to the terms of the treaty of peace.

VIENNA, Sunday, Oct. 26—Noon.

There is no truth in the statement of the *Pays*, *Patrie*, and *Constitutionnel*, that the Porte has desired Austria to evacuate the Danubian Principalities, and that the British fleet will have quitted the Black Sea by the end of this month.

Telegraphic accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Railroad concessions were adjudicated on the 23d ult. The conditions had not transpired.

TURKEY.

A WAY TO SETTLE THE BOLGRAD DIFFICULTY—THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS—EARTHQUAKE IN EGYPT.

The *Presse d'Orient*, of Oct. 16, states from Constantinople, that the Commission for settling the Bessarabian frontier, after a new study of the locality, had found a satisfactory method of settling the point in dispute at Bolgrad. The same journal recalls to mind that the 28th of October is the last day of the term fixed for the complete evacuation of Turkey by the Allied troops, and that, after that date, the Straits will be closed. A reconciliation had taken place between RESCHID PASHA and OMAR PACHA. Cholera had broken out at Salonica.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE's attempts to overthrow the Turkish Ministry, and to bring in RESCHID PACHA, as Vizier, was understood to have completely failed, but a similar announcement has been made and contradicted several times.

A telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles states that there had been a severe earthquake throughout the whole of Egypt. At Cairo two hundred houses were thrown down. Most of the inhabitants were encamped outside the walls. There has been little loss of life. Shocks had been felt at Smyrna and in the Archipelago. Rhodes is entirely devastated.

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 20th contains a decree granting an amnesty to all who took part in the insurrection of July last. Another decree restores to their rank the persons who were cashiered in June and July, 1854, at the time of the O'Donnell insurrection. A large augmentation of the army is to be carried into effect immediately. Gen. SANTOS DE LA HORA succeeds Gen. DE MEER as President of the Supreme Tribunal of War and Marine. The Queen had given a grand banquet in honor of the Russian Ambassador.

The Stade Dues.

Correspondence of the Daily News.

HAMBURG, Oct. 22, 1856.

There is a good deal of exaggeration in the letter from Hamburg in the *Indépendance Belge*, which has been going the round of the English papers, respecting the measures taken by the United States towards Hanover about the Stade Duties. It is perfectly true that Mr. AMES, the United States Consul in this City, has received instructions from his cabinet to send in a report on the subject, and make suggestions for liberating American ships from this oppressive toll, but there is no truth in the assertion that the American Government have required the coöperation of the Senate of Hamburg, or that an American squadron is to be sent to the Elbe to protect the United States ships. That such coercive measures may eventually be resorted to is not impossible, and there can be no question that Hamburg feels the pressure more than any other State, but at the same time our Senate is far too cautious to take any such hostile step as to take part with the United States against our powerful neighbor Hanover in the present aspect of affairs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From our Liverpool Correspondent. [illegible], Oct. [illegible]

On Saturday, the 25th, after the sailing of the *Canada* for Halifax, the Liverpool Cotton market was firm, with sales of [illegible] bales, of which 1,500 were for export and [illegible] on speculation. On Sunday, 26th, the *Africa* arrived with advices from New-York to the [illegible]. Monday, 27th, the market was considerably less active, but prices underwent no change; sales 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken for export, and 1,000 on speculation. To-day, (Tuesday, the 28th,) the sales were 8,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation, and 1,000 for export; market rather favoring the buyers, but quotations nominally unchanged. Sales three days, 26,000 bales, including 5,000 on speculation, and 5,000 for export. Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.; Middling Mobiles and Uplands, 6¾d. ℔ lb.

BREADSTUFFS.—Generally remained dull at about last quotations. At to-day's market, (Tuesday 28th,) WHEAT was in rather more inquiry, with the best qualities 1d. dearer. FLOUR attracted but little attention. INDIAN CORN rather more inquired for, but prices unchanged. Red WHEAT 8s.9d.@9s.3d.; White WHEAT 9s.9d.@10s.4d. ℔ 70 lbs. Philadelphia and Baltimore FLOUR 32s.6d.@33s.6d.; extra Ohio 35s.@36s.6d. ℔ bbl. Mixed and Yellow INDIAN CORN 33s.6d.; White 34s.@34s.6d. ℔ 480 lbs. Weather dry, with rather a low temperature.

PROVISIONS.—At the reduced prices asked there is a little more inquiry for Beef, but the transactions are quite in retail, at 70s.@75s. for Cleveland brands. Nothing doing in Pork. The stock of Bacon is entirely in dealers' hands, and prices are steady. Lard unchanged, the nominal value being 74s., but with very little inquiry.

TALLOW.—In good request and dearer; North American worth 57s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Common ROSIN met a fair demand at 4s. 6d. ℔ cwt. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE unchanged. OILS generally unchanged. BARK rather easier; Baltimore 12s. 6d.@13s.; Philadelphia 12s. 9d.@14s. SUGAR in fair inquiry, at full prices. JUTE quiet.

The London Market was reported—(by telegraph)—SUGAR firm. COFFEE in fair business, at full rates. TEA in firm inquiry; sound common Congou, 9¾d.@9⅞d., ℔ lb. LINSEED OIL quoted 40s.@40s. 6d., on the spot. TALLOW, stiff.

MONEY continued in demand at unchanged rates, the prospects of the market being, at the least, no worse. The English Stock market opened very heavily yesterday (Tuesday) morning. Consols fell to 91⅞ for money, and to 92 for account. They afterwards rallied to 92⅛@92¼, and 92⅝@92¼, respectively; but receded to 92@92⅛, and 92⅛@92¼.

THE FUNDS—4 o'clock—Consols, money, 92@92⅛; do. Account, 92@92⅛; do. New Three per cents, 91⅛@91⅜.

The above from Manchester *Guardian* of Wednesday morning. Our Liverpool Correspondent quotes CONSOLS as low as 91⅛@⅜.

The published list of American Securities quotes New-York and Erie Railroad, 3d mortgage (7 ℔ cent. 1883,) 83@85; do. Sinking Fund, (1875,) 82@84; do. Convertible (1862) Bonds, 81@83; do. do., (1871,) 78@80; New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. Sinking Fund, (1883,) 80@82; do. 7 ℔ cent. Convertible, (1864,) 91@93.

Letters from Paris are still without any satisfactory intimation. The demand for money is unabated, and it is feared that some commercial distrust has begun to manifest itself.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1856.

From the City Article of this morning's Times.

The English funds opened this morning at a further reaction of ⅛, and there were subsequently several fluctuations. After regular hours, there was a slight increase in firmness. The demand for money in the stock exchange was not particularly heavy, but all that was offered found full employment at from 5½@6 ℔ cent. The final quotations of the 3 ℔ cents on the Bourse, this evening, were 67f. 5c for money, and 66f. 90c. for the account. Showing a preponderance of purchasers for investments and further recovery of nearly ¼ ℔ cent. There was again an absence of withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England to-day. The private letters from Paris to-day are less discouraging, and persons who have opportunities of being well informed reiterate the statements that during the past fortnight there has been a steady tendency to recovery in the specie of the Bank of France. From Hamburg it is stated that the pressure in the discount market had further subsided—the rate being now 7 ℔ cent.

From the City Article of this morning's Daily News.

The variations in the funds to-day were not of striking interest. The market closed the same as yesterday. The important failure of Messrs. FOX, HENDERSON & Co. tended to prejudice the market. The supply of money in the discount market to-day was rather more liberal, but it is still noticed that many holders of money are slow to lend, as is usual at a period of monetary disturbance. There will probably be an increased demand for money in the Stock Exchange, pending the fortnightly settlement in shares and in foreign stocks, which is now about to commence.

The Eastern Occupation.

The foreign journals abound in remarks on the new situation which they assume has been created by the demand said to have been made by the Porte on the English and Austrian Governments for a withdrawal of their forces from the Principalities and Black Sea respectively. *Le Nord* remarks:

"We should not be astonished if the Governments of Austria and England were to find some pretext to justify their occupation, even after they had lost the consent of the Porte."

Failure of Fox, Henderson & Co.

The *Daily News* announces the failure of this firm of eminent contractors, which is attributed to the tightness of the money market. It is reported that arrangements have been made to pay the small creditors in full, and that the large claims may hope ultimately to secure a very considerable dividend.

Austria and Turkey.

VIENNA, Tuesday Evening.

The Austrian *Correspondence* reiterates its assertion of Sunday last, and denies totally the statement of the *Constitutionnel*, *Pays*, and *Patrie*, that the Ottoman Porte had protested against the occupation of the Principalities by Austrian troops, and it does this notwithstanding the persistent assertions of those journals to the contrary.

Later advices from Constantinople announce that the resignation of the Turkish Ministry remains unaccepted.

Concession of Russian Railways.

The *Times* says:

"Telegraphic advices from St. Petersburg state that the railway concessions have been granted to a French company for eighty years, and that their extent is about 2,500 miles. Terms fixed by the Government are about £15,500 per mile, under a guarantee 4½ per cent. with an additional ½ per cent. for a sinking fund. It is not mentioned if the French company is the Crédit Mobilier, or a company formed by Messrs. ROTHSCHILD and other capitalists. The total sum required, nearly £40,000,000, will establish a drain sufficiently not only to weigh down all descriptions of Russian securities in our markets, but in some degree every other kind of enterprise."

Foreign Gossip—Men and Things in the Old World.

THE LUCKY DOG.

The star of fortune seems to smile equally on PALMERSTON and NAPOLEON. By the death of Hon. W. TEMPLE, his brother, late Minister to Naples, the English Premier receives another pleasant addition to his income of forty thousand pounds. It will be remembered that not many months since, by the death of Lord MELBOURNE, Lady PALMERSTON's brother, the "juvenile," as he is playfully called, came in for a trifle of some twenty thousand pounds a year. Though coming so late in life, this is a most lucky Palmerstonian epoch. Until the last few years PALMERSTON was like most great statesmen both in this country and England, always in monetary troubles; and there are almost as many pleasant tales told of his graceful artifices, in eluding duns, as were ever recounted of BRINSLEY SHERIDAN. Like METTERNICH, NESSELRODE, WALLACE, and other distinguished "juveniles" of both spheres, he still, however, happily retains, even at his age, all the keen sense of enjoyment, and lively perception of pleasure of youth.

A NEW ORATORIC STAR.

The talking at the Belgian gathering and the festivities which usually crown such affairs appears to have been remarkably well done. The star of the occasion, however, was PASCAL DUPRAT. He is described as a basque bandit-looking piece of picturesqueness, a sort of cross between KOSSUTH and JOHN MITCHELL, all the impulse and imagination of the one, with the terrible earnestness and satiric mirth of the other. Still in the fire of youth, and with the light of genius glowing on every lineament, keen, caustic and collected, he promises should the hour strike to be the coming man to Europe. Nothing, we are told, could be more magnificent than the delivery of this young tribune. Every pose and gesture, full of natural dignity, grace and ease, was of the pure Athenian mould.

THE PARTING CUP.

One of the greatest curiosities at Brussels, during the Conference, appears to have been the cup presented to SMITH O'BRIEN, as a parting present, by his admirers among the Australian gold-finders. It is pictured as a most magnificent goblet, or rather vase, of right royal massiveness, with huge golden covers, and its rich sides enchased with quaint figures of bards, and harps, and wolf dogs, and other emblems of Ireland of the olden time. It is of virgin gold, without grain of alloy, pure and fresh from the bosom of the earth—most true emblem of the stainless [illegible] of the man. It is at present a prisoner of three hundred [illegible]. The Belgian Government [illegible] the import, if asked as a favor. But with that [illegible] which has marked uniformly his career in life, O'BRIEN refuses, and claims his free exit as a right. So it is likely the golden vase will have to follow the example of its lord and endure a long and dreary exile. The Australians seem rather to lean towards rebels, and to [illegible] which are carved free kingdoms. By the last accounts, they have presented to Mr. GAVAN DUFFY, Mr. O'BRIEN's brother patriot, a purse of four thousand pounds, which, at Australian interest, is equivalent to a handsome income. Mr. DUFFY's career in Australia appears likely to be one of honor and success.

YOUNG ENGLAND.

The Prince of Wales is beginning to grow active. He has been lately, it is discovered, traveling *incog.* among his future subjects. He stayed for a night or two at the village of Windermere, at the ordinary commercial hotel, drank his half pint of port, and strutted about the streets with the jaunty air of a regular "*Civis Romanus sum*" Englishman. As a sample of his tastes at present, he entered into negotiation for the purchase of a celebrated rat-killing dog. Promising, this!

THE OPERA.

In London, as here, the places of song are silent, and the city mourns and calls for her syrens to come. So at her Majesty's there is to be a short Winter season, with PICCOLOMINI as prima donna; and another at Drury Lane, with the GRISI and MARIO troupe. The innovation appears to be welcome, at least to those who love music for its own, and not for fashion's sake.

A BATCH OF KNIGHTS.

The last batch of C. B.'s created in England is in perfect match with Sir RICHARD AIREY, Lords CARDIGAN and LUCAN and Co., and goes far to justify the public opinion in England that the Order was invented as a salve for sorrow rather than a reward of success. Of Mr. CRAMPTON's knighting we are deterred from speaking by the reflection that we could not speak of the individual without reopening certain circumstances now most happily closed. We cannot help, however, in justice, asking why, in this list of lovely companions, is the name of Mr. Secretary STANLEY not to be found? Why, when Mr. CRAMPTON is knighted, should the real hero of the splendid enlistment botch go unribboned and C. B.'d? Mr. CRAMPTON's companions were Hon. J. BLOOM, of Hanover, and Mr. MAGENIS, of Stockholm. The former gentleman is son of the uncle of the Earl of DARNLEY, a near relative of Sir HENRY PARNELL, and connection of many past and present Whig and Tory people of family and note. He has been subordinate or chief to many missions for many years, without ever being heard of—a special virtue in the Foreign department, which does not encourage energy and zeal. Had Mr. CRAMPTON not exchanged the delights of catching salmon for catching soldiers, he would have been looked upon as a safe diplomatist and sort of TALLEYRAND in his way. Mr. BLOOM (we desire to mention these trifles, as there are so many admirable young American gentlemen looking out for embassies just now) has been, as well as we remember, Ambassador at Hanover since the beginning of 1839, with a salary of £3,000 a year, a Secretary at £500, and nothing at £500—making in the eighteen years some £73,000—and this for absolutely doing nothing. The embassy at Hanover, as every diplomat knows, is even a greater absurdity than a Grand Falconer at £1,200 a year! VICTORIA may some day or other take to falconry! But what on earth has an Ambassador at Hanover to do? The other Knight, Mr. (now Sir) ARTHUR MAGENIS, of Stockholm, has won the ribbon with a better desert. He has been, in rather stormy periods, attached to the embassies of Berlin, Stuttgard, Vienna, and has necessarily acquired an experience which should be of considerable service just now. The expense of the embassy at Stockholm is precisely the same as that of Hanover, but the service rendered is somewhat different.

THE ENGLISH MASSES.

The condition of the masses in England has, notwithstanding the severe pressure which the war imposed, never been more prosperous. In 1840-1 the number of paupers in England and Wales had reached the enormous number of 1,970,000. In 1855-6, they have diminished to about 800,000, about 60 per cent. In Ireland near 3,000,000 of the population received relief in 1847-8. In 1855-6, they do not number 100,000. The Free-Traders always said—"We do not object to high prices as the result of increased consumption, but we do when they arise from monopoly. Let trade be free, and people will become so rich that they will have a greatly increased power of purchase." This is precisely what has happened. The domestic production has vastly increased. Imports have increased from 2,000,000 to 12,000,000 of quarters per annum, and yet the food is dearer than ever. The power of consumption is unlimited except by the means of purchase.

THE SURREY GARDEN CRASH.

The scene at the Surry Gardens in London is a wonderful proof of the extraordinary religious maniacism which prevails in England. The performance of religious service in any building to such a mass as 12,000 or 15,000 people is in any place a species of barbarism, but especially is it a horrid desecration when carried out in a huge concert hall, applied during the week to purposes of amusement. The building was erected for Mr. JULLIEN, who, it may be remembered, gave, during the Summer months, concerts there, with a band of one thousand picked musicians. The hall is 72 feet high, has an arched ceiling pierced with three domed windows, is 160 feet long and 80 feet wide, and is calculated to hold 10,000 people.

ANOTHER ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The heir presumptive to the crown of Holland, the Prince of Holland, who has lately been on a visit to the English Court, has, it is said, fallen desperately in love with the Princess ALICE, and the Minister Plenipotentiary at the English Court has received instructions from the Hague to make overtures for a matrimonial alliance. Queen VICTORIA seems to be quite a model mother in the way of match-making. She will now have two daughters *fiancées* to two crowns.

ANOTHER CHEVALIER.

Just about the time that the Chevalier WIKOFF appears on our horizon with his brilliant and piquant book of diplomatic disclosures, another light promises to gleam forth on an opposite side of the meridian. The Marquis of NORMANBY, K. G., tolerably well known, some years since, in the world of politics, literature and love, as Governor of Jamaica, Lord lieutenant of Ireland, author of *Yes and No*, and the hero of many amours, is about to bring out his experiences of a year of "revolution," from a journal kept in Paris in 1848, when he was Ambassador there. Since then, like CHARLEMAGNE, LOUIS of Bavaria, NAT WILLIS, MARTIN VAN BUREN, ORESTES and Senator H. BRANCH, he has bid farewell to the pomp and circumstance of life and retired to the comparative solitude of a subordinate post at Florence. He feels, however, we presume, that

"To have done, is to hang
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty nail
In monumental mockery."

So we are to have all the secrets of the row in '48, between NORMANBY and NAPOLEON, whether it arose out of politics or a petticoat—why he was banished from Paris and a fifth-rate cipher, like Lord COWLEY, put in his place, and why many other things did and did not come to pass. As the Chevalier WIKOFF's forthcoming work treats of precisely the same period, it will be interesting to compare the notes of these two great diplomatists.

Anniversary of the Landing of Wm. Penn—Letter from Edward Everett.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society celebrated the 174th anniversary of the Landing of WM. PENN on the 8th inst. The following letter was received from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT:—

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I am much obliged to the Committee of the Historical Society, of Pennsylvania, for a copy of invitation to their dinner on the 8th inst. The foundation of Pennsylvania dates from that day, in the year 1682. It was a most important day in American history. Our Massachusetts writers carry back to it the beginning of the struggle between the "prelates and the prerogative men," which was pursued in peace and in war, till it ended in a provisional treaty of peace between Great Britain and the Independent States of America, just a century after PENN's landing. In the same year the *La Salle* descended the Mississippi, claimed possession for France of the mighty region drained by it, and gave it the name of Louisiana. The founding of "a free colony for all mankind," on the banks of the Delaware, upon the principle of "liberty of conscience and civil freedom," belongs to the same grand order of providential events, the full consequences of which, both to the new world and the old, are as yet imperfectly apprehended.

I deeply regret that it is not in my power to accept the kind invitation of the Society to join their festivities, and I remain, dear Sir, with great regard,

Very truly yours,
EDWARD EVERETT.

TOWNSEND WARD, Esq.

The South Not Satisfied.

A Letter from Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett to Governor Adams, on the State of Public Affairs.

From the Charleston Mercury.

To His Excellency JAMES H. ADAMS, Governor of the State of South Carolina:

When the Secession controversy closed in South Carolina, your Excellency might very well have supposed that, for your day at least, all further contest for the independence of the South was at an end. The North, by precluding the Southern States from colonizing any of the Territories acquired from Mexico, had but to await the natural course of events, and their mastery in the Union was certain. The natural progress of their population, swollen by European emigration, must soon convert these vast Territories into Free States, and in twenty or thirty years give the North, in Congress, two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives. With such a preponderance, the North might move in the councils of the Union with a power almost irresistible. To await this result was clearly the policy of those who aimed at the overthrow of the institution of Slavery in the South, by the agency of the General Government. But unjust power is seldom wise. Successfully exercised, there seems to be a sort of fatality which will not let it rest. The Abolitionists would not wait for the natural course of events, which would certainly have given them Kansas. They determined to anticipate time, and, by exciting contest prematurely, will lose Kansas, and, I trust, will, ere long, lose also the Union, and produce our deliverance.

Some forty years since, the Northern States appear to have developed the design of making the Southern States tributary to their aggrandizement, through the operations of the General Government. By the Tariff they would keep out foreign competition from the productions of their industry, and force the Southern people to consume them at such prices as they thought proper to exact—thus taxing the Southern people for their benefit; and by the agitation of Slavery, and preventing the Southern States from extending in our Territories, they would hold out the rod of intimidation, and at the same time promote their power. Interest and fanaticism—two of the most powerful principles in the human breast—were called into requisition for the subjugation of the South. From 1816 to this day, the politics of the General Government have been little else but alternations from one to the other of these subjects. The Bank of the United States is not an exception; for the Bank sprung from the Tariff. The whole argument for its constitutionality rested on its being a necessary and proper means to keep and disburse the money collected by the Tariff. Nor are Internal Improvements by the General Government, or the distribution of the surplus revenue amongst the States, exceptions to these alternate agitations; for both of these schemes of expenditure are only ancillary to the Tariff—expedients, by emptying the treasury of the United States, to keep up the high taxes of the Tariff. The Tariff of 1816 may be considered as the commencement of this policy of aggrandizement. It was speedily followed, four years after, by the Missouri question, which arose in 1820, on the application of the State of Missouri for admission into the Union. She was rejected, because her Constitution tolerated Slavery. Then began the pretension of a right in Congress to control Slavery in the States and Territories. The question was settled by what was called a Compromise, by which Slavery was precluded from all the territory north of a certain line; the South thereby yielding the power to Congress to exclude Slavery from our Territories. Four years after this adjustment, the Tariff was again brought forward. The Tariff of 1824 was speedily followed by the Tariff of 1828. These Tariffs were such flagrant expedients of sectional robbery, that South Carolina nullified the Tariff of 1828. Another Compromise followed, which, like the Missouri Compromise, yielded the principle in dispute by the Tariff of 1833—that Congress had the power to lay discriminating duties for the benefit of manufacturers. Immediately after this adjustment, the Slavery agitation was renewed again in 1834, by the presentation of petitions to Congress, praying the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, in forts and dockyards, and the inter-State slave-trade. This agitation continued at the opening of every Congress. Six years after, in 1842, the Tariff [illegible] renewed, and the Compromise Tariff of 1833 [illegible] overthrown. Two years after, in 1844, the [illegible] Rule, forbidding, in the House of Representatives, the consideration of Abolition petitions by [illegible], was repealed. In 1846 the Tariff was again [illegible]. The Mexican war commenced in 1846, and [illegible] a renewal of the agitation of [illegible]. To the very first Appropriation bill to carry it on, the House of Representatives attached a proviso, that no part of the territory conquered by the war with Mexico should be open to colonization by the South with their slaves. The war closed in 1848. Immense and fertile territory was acquired from Mexico. The effort to exclude the South was made, and was successful. The South, in 1850, gave up the whole of the territory to the North, by what was again called a Compromise. To carry out the principles of this Compromise, the Missouri restriction, prohibiting the ingress of slaves into our Territories, lying north of a certain line, was repealed. Again the Slavery agitation is renewed in 1855; and with Kansas for the occasion, in the late Presidential election, for the first time in the history of the country, the two sections of the Union are arrayed against each other, and the North recedes after a close and angry contest.

I have thus endeavored, by a very brief review of past events, to show your Excellency that, for forty years, the Northern States have assailed the South alternately on the Tariff and Slavery. Checked on the one, they have turned to the other. Whether this course of aggression has resulted from design, or from the nature of things, to us makes no difference. Undoubtedly, the Tariff and Slavery are kindred subjects in the Northern mind; and have been so associated in the politics of the Union as to be identical. They are the two grand instrumentalities by which alone the consolidation of the Government can be effected. If the Government is to be a limited Government at all, it must be limited on the taxing power and the institution of Slavery. If it became omnipotent on the one, without constitutional authority, it must extend its power over the other. Hence, every stride the Government took to omnipotence in taxation, brought it nearer to the point of omnipotence over Slavery. The power by which a Protective Tariff is enacted by Congress, would give the right of emancipation. [illegible] is taking our property and giving it to our slaves—a Protective Tariff takes it and gives it to manufacturers. The only difference consists in the persons to whom our property is given—but the power, the principle, is the same. In the effort to consolidate the General Government, the actors in consolidation, from the identity of principle involved, were thus naturally led from one of these subjects to the other to enforce their policy. But interest and [illegible] impelled to the same course. No people can be safely intrusted with the power of taxing another people, when they can be benefitted by the taxes imposed; and a slaveholding people must be insensible, indeed, in their confidence, who will voluntarily peril the institution of Slavery by subjecting it to the power or caprice of any other people. With the Northern people, especially, it was absurd to expect any other result than that which has occurred. They are a great, but essentially a domineering, fanatical and avaricious people. The basis of their institutions is utterly antagonistic to the institution of [illegible]. To have the power of taxation in their hands, and to use it to enrich and aggrandise their section of the Union at the expense of the South, was a matter of course; and once let it be understood, by the consolidation of the Government, that they are responsible for the extension or existence of Slavery, and their interference and hostility can hardly be computed. We should remember that they are a very different people from ourselves. Difference in pursuits and modes of industry, makes a marked difference in the characteristics of a people. A mercantile or a manufacturing people, are very different from an agricultural people. Accustomed to live and act in crowds, the latter are more excitable and fanatical. But the great difference between the North and the South, results from the institution of Slavery. It is this which has made a North and a South. It is this which has made two sections in the Union, and has raised up a bitter rivalry between them. Sectional ambition has thus been added to interest and fanaticism, in bringing the North upon the South. It is very useless to endeavor to ignore this rivalry. Wherever republics have been united in a Confederacy, it has existed, and has been the grand cause of their dissolution. I assert, without fear of contradiction, that never before has there existed, in any Confederacy, ancient or modern, a more powerful combination of rival interests and feelings than those which now exist in the United States between the two great sections of the Union. The combination of motives, thus resulting from interest, fanaticism and rivalry, must work out their natural consequences. They drive the North upon the South, with a certainty as unerring as the lust for spoils and plunder carried the Northern hordes of Europe, in former times, down upon the plains of Italy.

All Constitutions are formed on the principle of good faith. A Constitution is nothing but limitations on power, and their existence supposes good faith to observe them. But experience has proved that good faith alone is not a sufficient guarantee for the observance of Constitutions; and such, most naturally, is our experience under the Constitution of the United States. It is impossible to look over the Constitution of the United States, and the careful and elaborate details of power it contains, without being satisfied that its framers supposed that they were establishing, by its operation, a Government of very limited powers. And yet, simultaneously with its commencement, a party arose, whose policy it was to make it a Government without limitation of powers. The strength of this party was in the North, for the simple reason that the North expected, by the progress of population, to obtain the numerical power in the Union. The South, on the contrary, on account of her anticipated numerical weakness, and the institution of Slavery, became the natural guardian of the limitations of the Constitution. Both had their duties to perform—and both have been faithless to them. The North has disregarded the limitations of the Constitution, and has plundered and persecuted the South. The South has allowed the Constitution to be violated, and has submitted to the plunder and persecution of the North. The result is—the Government has become consolidated. "The general welfare," according to the views of a majority in Congress, is the only Constitution which now exists in the Union. A complete revolution has been effected in the Government. From a free Government, it has become a sheer despotism. We hear people speak with abhorrence of Revolutions. Their idea of a Revolution is associated necessarily with violence and bloodshed. But Revolutions can be consummated as well by a passive submission and acquiescence, as by active violence. A Revolution means change; and it does not matter, as to its reality, in what way the Government is changed. The Revolution of 1688, in England, was effected without bloodshed, and produced no change but in the sovereign of the country. In truth, after, by popular submission, a Revolution has been consummated, violence and bloodshed may be produced, and may be necessary, to restore it. In this case, war is conservatism. The civil war in England, which the usurpation of CHARLES I. produced, was of this nature. In its origin, nothing more was aimed at than a restoration to the people of the ancient rights and liberties of England. The contest in our Revolution in 1776 was of the same character. We contended for the liberties inherited by all Englishmen. And if our fathers had submitted tamely to the pretensions of the British Parliament, of omnipotence in taxation and legislation, a complete revolution would have been accomplished over them. What they resisted, we have submitted to. Congress is now as omnipotent over us as the British Parliament endeavored to be over our ancestors in its powers of legislation. Had we followed their example, and resisted the usurpations of Congress, war would not have followed, as in our Revolution, but there would have been a peaceful conservatism enforced, such as took place in England in 1688. The Constitution, with its limitations, would have been preserved in full efficiency, and the meditated revolution, by consolidation, would have been rolled back. But, by a long course of submission, the South now labors under one of the most odious and dangerous despotisms that ever ruled a people. We are governed by a majority in Congress, irresponsible to us, vulgar and fanatical, hating us and hating our institutions.

It is very strange to see how men sometimes, in State affairs, by an unwise course, produce the very evils they honestly intend to avoid. The high priests of Consolidation professed to have, as the great object and aim of their policy, the welfare and continuance of the Union. They supposed that, by strengthening the general Government—that is, adding to its powers—they would be strengthening the Union. They, therefore, most bitterly, and, I suppose, conscientiously, denounced those who advocated the enforcement of practical checks to their usurpations on the Constitution. Secessionists or Nullifiers were denounced as disunionists, incendiaries, traitors or madmen! They could not see, nor be made to understand, that over a people, inhabiting so vast a territory, with such various interests and different institutions, to extend the powers of the general Government was to weaken the Union, and to give the Government all power was to destroy it. The men who have rendered it impossible for the Union to last are the Consolidationists, and the true friends of the Union have been those who have opposed usurpations upon the Constitution, and have endeavored, by practical checks, to force back the Government to its limitations, and compel the North to choose between the Constitution as it is or dissolution of the Union. At any time heretofore, this policy would have saved the Union and saved the Constitution. If, in 1820, the South had stood firm in the maintenance of her right of equality in our Territories, the Union would not have been dissolved, nor would we now be contending in Kansas for the very rights we then abandoned. If, in 1833, South Carolina had persisted in her resistance to the Tariff *of 1828, until she had obtained the principle for which* she contended—taxation for revenue only—the *Constitution would have been restored on this vital point,* and the Union, resting upon it, would have been stronger than ever. If South Carolina had fulfilled her pledges to resist the Tariff of 1842, by which the Tariff of 1833 was faithlessly overthrown, she would have settled all controversy upon this matter forever, and would have quelled the rising spirit of Anti-Slavery in the North, by manifesting that its efforts, through the General Government, must be vain. If any of the Southern States had ordered their Representatives to leave their seats in Congress whenever the 21st Rule should be repealed, it never would have been repealed. And lastly, if South Carolina had seceded from the Union in 1852, it may not have been too late to have saved the Union on the firm basis of the Constitution. A reunderstanding of the terms on which the South stood towards the North by the Constitution, which might have taken place, and the Union been preserved for generations to come. On the occasion of each and every one of these aggressions on the South, there was but one way of arresting them, and of restoring the Constitution—resistance by the South generally, or by one or more of the Southern States, in their high sovereign capacity—thereby presenting to the North the simple alternative of disunion or our rights. To induce any people to desist from any policy dear to their interests or fanaticism, you must place before them the impossibility of their policy being carried out, or that greater evils are to result from its continuance than its abandonment. Both of these motives would have been presented to the people of the North had any of the Southern States promptly and resolutely resisted their aggressions. Persistence on their part would have dissolved the Union; and by the dissolution of the Union their policy must have ended. The subjects of their avaricious and fanatical experiments would have escaped from their hands, whilst the Government, by which they intended to build up their sectional sway and aggrandizement over the South, would cease to exist. On the other hand, by yielding to our demands, they would have lost nothing but the power to wrong and oppress; whilst we would have gained nothing but rights which we possessed previously by the Constitution. They would still retain those advantages which, under the most impartial administration of the Constitution, must pour into their section of the Union a continual stream of wealth and prosperity. By this policy of resistance, too, we would have abandoned the weak position of the defensive, and, at the same time, have enabled our friends at the North, (rather, I would say, the friends of the Constitution,) to have sustained themselves. The question would not have been, protection or no protection by the Tariff to manufacturers, by which they were put in a false position of opposing a policy beneficial to their section of the Union; or of Slavery and Anti-Slavery, by which they were liable to be represented as the supporters of Slavery, or the tools of slaveholders; but the question would have been Union or Disunion. And, on this issue, they would have crushed their enemies and ours by the overwhelming considerations of interests which the Union fosters in the North, and the tremendous disasters and ruin its dissolution must produce. But we have chosen the weak and dangerous part of submission, by which we have heretofore destroyed our friends and exalted our enemies.

It may be said that the policy of resistance could not have saved the Union, for the agressing States would have used the General Government to coerce a resisting State, and thus the Union would have been dissolved. An attempt to coerce a State by the General Government, no doubt, would have dissolved the Union; but the reasons which I have stated, I think quite sufficient to refute the probability of so desperate a course being resorted to. But admit that, in the licentiousness of folly, such a course had been pursued, it would only prove that, under no circumstances, could the Union be preserved. If resistance, to keep it within its prescribed orbit, could not save it, it is now plain that submission cannot save it, consistent with the rights and safety of the South. Submission has given it a brief and feverish continuance, just long enough to exacerbate the sections towards each other, and endanger their future peaceful relations. Those who have advocated submission, seemed to suppose that if they did nothing, nothing would be done. This was a great error. Submission has its active responsibilities as well as resistance. When presented as an alternative, in times of national peril, they should be considered rather in their relations to the future than the present. The present is comparatively nothing in the life of nations. That life consists not only in those to whose temporary keeping its welfare is entrusted in the present, but in the millions who shall succeed them, taking up in succession the inheritance of good or evil, which passes down from generation to generation. Every people are not only possessors, but custodiers, of the rights and liberties they enjoy. If they have not won them, but have received them, as we have done, from our fathers, every dictate of manhood and of honor requires that they should transmit them unimpaired to their posterity. Liberty, even in a material point of view, especially in slaveholding communities, may be far more precious than name, fame or estate. A people submit to a wrong. Their day is passed. It produces other wrongs; for tyranny is ever satiless and usually goes on plundering, torturing or crushing its victims to the last. Resistance comes; but the sword is not drawn for justice, but revenge. Who causes the crimes—the blood—the horrors—which overflow the land? The Tyrant? Yes! but the menial also, who, by basely submitting to his encroachments, taught him that he was irresistible. Is not every drop of blood which has flowed in Kansas the fruit of submission?

If the history of events I have detailed, and the views I have presented, be correct, your Excellency will perceive that the South has been as much to blame as the North for the present state of things. The South ought, long since, have resisted the aggressions of the North on the Constitution, her institutions, and her rights. Your Excellency is too well versed in history not to know, that there are periods in the life of a people, where progress or decay, life or death, to its liberties, depend upon its action. The tide rises—stands still; shall it go on? A few days, and few actions, settle its course and destiny forever; for it seems to be a law of liberty that once lost to a people, it is lost forever. The history of Republics is full of the sad causes of their downfall; but all causes may be summed up in this one: they submitted to wrong—they failed to enforce their rights. Some have been betrayed by their public agents, who disguised the truth; or they have been torn by factions, and been unable to discern it; or have been enfeebled or besotted by prosperity, and did not care to maintain it. But history, with its thousand tongues from the dead, proclaims the truth—submission—submission to wrong, is the grand cause of the downfall of Republics. God has decreed, that all his precious moral gifts shall be maintained by effort; and the greatest blessing he can bestow upon a people, next to his true religion, is liberty. Inert passiveness, sordid indifference, or selfish timidity, cannot maintain it. Force and right are the two grand principles of all Governments—the former of despotism, the latter of free Governments. Right is never self-sustained. It requires continual effort to exist, even amongst individuals, and still greater efforts to sustain it in Governments, where personal responsibility is merged in the many. Hence the necessity of vigilance and a high spirit of resistance to perpetuate all free Governments. To exercise these attributes was the duty of the South in the Confederacy. Her post was a noble one: to protect, and, if necessary, to resist that she may be able to protect; to protect the Constitution left us by our fathers, and to enforce the principle of all free Governments—the right to protect ourselves, and those whom God had committed to our care, and to see that the new mode of civilization he had planted on this Continent, with the African and Anglo-Saxon races in combination, should have its free development. Has the South fulfilled the duties and responsibilities of her high position in the Confederacy? I think not.

Men are always prone to look at proximate causes, which are seldom the controlling causes of events. The great evil under which the South labors, is not that she is wrongfully taxed by the Government; it is not Slavery agitations resulting from the Fugitive Slave Act, or a denial of our equal rights in our Territories. These are evils, but they are results. The great cause which has produced the Slavery agitation and unjust taxation, is that the Government has become consolidated. It is this cause which has made the limitations in the Constitution matter for derision. It is this cause which has made all compromises cheats. It is this cause which renders moderation or forbearance in the General Government utterly hopeless. If submitted to, it must go on, fulfilling its destiny of despotism, until it rolls the black tempest of Emancipation upon the South. What the South wants, is—the first great requisite of every people, and a stern necessity of a slaveholding people—a free Government. We must, practically, rule ourselves. Representation is the grand instrumentality by which it has been supposed a people must rule themselves. This is true, if the Representatives ruling are truly the Representatives of the people governed. But if a people join in association with another people, who have antagonist interests and institutions, and allow the Representatives of that other people to rule them, how do they rule themselves? They are governed as absolutely under the will of others as if they had a single despot over them. Such is practically now the case under the General Government. Northern Representatives, representing the interests and feelings of the Northern people, have the power to control the Government. The Constitution no longer exists as a restraining element of power, but a majority in Congress sways our destinies.

The late Presidential election might be appealed to as proving that we have a power in the Union which might yet reform it, and make us free under its Government. It does show the folly of our past submission. It does prove that the manifestation of a resolute spirit of resistance is, and ever has been, the only means of checking the presumptuous aggressions of the North. But look to what we submitted before we manifested this spirit: The Fugitive Slave Act, nullified to all intents and purposes throughout the North in its practical operations, and citizens of the South beaten and murdered for attempting to enforce it; a majority of Abolitionists electing the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress—controlling all its Committees—and bold enough to defeat the Army Appropriation bill, unless their policy shall be incorporated with it; emigrants armed and paid to appropriate Kansas, and an army raised to drive us out of it by force; Slavery made the grand element of all politics at the North, on which turns all their elections, and the election of the President of the United States. When we made the infamous surrender of our rights, by submitting to the Compromises of 1850, who presumed to anticipate that these things could be within six years afterwards? Who foretold to the people that, within this brief period of time, *the Southern States would endure the humiliation of allowing their Representatives to sit in a legislative body controlled by Abolitionists—their citizens to be murdered or driven out of a Territory*—and their institutions to be the common topic of ribald declamation and abuse in all elections throughout the North? How rapid and how vast has been our descent from the high position of honor, dignity and strength, once occupied by the South! And can we look upon a retrogression from such gross and insulting deeds by the North, as giving us any assurance that they are prepared to surrender, at our bidding, their long-desired power over us? Admit that, by the Presidential election, we shall win Kansas—will that put an end to Anti-Slavery agitation in Congress or the Union? What produced the defeat of the Abolitionists in the North? Simply an apprehension that the South would dissolve the Union, if they were successful. Interest mastered fanaticism. That is all. The Constitution, or the rights it secured to us, did not weigh a feather in the result. The North still holds the mastery in Congress. We have got no guarantee against future aggressions and agitations. The tariff, the grand kindred instrumentality for sectional domination, is opened for renewed encroachments—the Treasury for plunder, and our vast Territories for their limitless expansion. They may be defeated again and again on particular measures, but until we have a reconciliation of the Constitution, and distinct guarantees against future aggressions, the South will have gained no peace. Isolated concessions, or temporary triumphs, are worth nothing, and are worse than nothing, if they lull us into inactivity, in reaching after the higher practical securities by which alone we can be safe or free. Liberty does not consist in present immunity from oppression. The veriest despotisms are often just in their Administration. But liberty consists in having instrumentalities—guarantees against oppression. Liberty, to be liberty, must be a thing of right, not of sufferance—a grand irrefragible law, supported by acknowledged and efficient power, which says to the aggressor, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further;" and to the innocent, "Sit under thine own vine and thine own fig-tree." I can see nothing in the whole Presidential election, nothing in the history of the past, which affords any good reason to believe that the North will ever allow us to set up by the Constitution the efficient barriers to their power our liberty requires. They may yield hereafter, as they have done before, to prevent pressure; but it will only be to disarm resistance, that they may return, at some future day, to the easier completion of their policy. They may now yield Kansas, as they yielded the Tariff of 1828, but they expect to regain Kansas, as they gained the Protective policy, whilst they cannot but perceive that the concession of this Territory is most insignificant, when compared with the vast territory, sufficient for forty States, which they wrested from us but six years since. The time is past when high constitutional guarantees can be obtained by the South. The people of the North are strong in their consciousness of power. The grand object of their sectional ambition and rivalry—unchecked predominance in the Union—they think, will soon be realized. Once they respected, perhaps feared us, but by our repeated acts of submission to their aggressions, we have lost both their respect and fear. They actually now believe that we are afraid of them and of ourselves. They will risk disunion rather than make constitutional concessions, which will divest them of their power over us; and not until they have practically learned what disunion is, will they either respect us or show us justice.

If, then, a practical despotism is the great evil under which the South labors, and the North is not prepared to give us constitutional guarantees for our protection and liberties, what course should the South pursue? The next Congress will witness renewed efforts for the plunder of the South by their grand alternative—the Tariff. They will strive to exempt all imported commodities, necessary or useful to their industrial pursuits, from all taxation, and thus make the Tariff more unequal and unjust in its operation on the South than ever. Even a simple *ad valorem* Tariff, such as South Carolina, by her resistance in 1833, wrung, at least by statute, from the reluctant North, will hardly be a possibility. The expenditures will go on with increased lavishment and profligacy, in order that the high taxes of the Tariff might be sustained. The taxes will again be laid, and will again be appropriated, to the enrichment and aggrandizement of the North. The Presidential veto, since the late transactions in Congress, may be considered as abolished—that last check on the omnipotence of a majority in Congress, which has hitherto so often saved the Constitution from the grasp of power. If such shall be the true state of our affairs, what course should the South pursue?

In my humble judgment, all true statesmanship in the South consists in forming combinations, and shaping events, so as to bring about, as speedily as possible, a dissolution of the present Union, and a Southern Confederacy.

Let the South—formerly I would have said, let South Carolina—demand, in the approaching modifications of the Tariff, that it shall be reduced at least to the standard and principles of the Tariff of 1833. That Tariff was the fruit of her energy and courage, and was a contract with her for the remission of her resistance. It was forced from the General Government by her action, single and alone, when there stood at its head, as its Chief Magistrate, the most powerful and popular man in the Union since the days of WASHINGTON. If such a Tariff is not conceded to us, why should South Carolina, or any other Southern State, any longer keep representatives in Congress? Even if we are not prepared to secede from the Union, why sanction, by our representation, the acts of our oppressors, and swell the pomp and minister to the power of the General Government? The withdrawal of the representatives of the State from Congress, will enable them to be of more use, in two years, than by fifty years of service at Washington under the present condition of the Union.

The States, in their sovereign capacity, adopted the Constitution, and, by their action alone, can any new guarantees be inserted into it. One or more of the Southern States can test our true condition, by proposing to amend the Constitution by such new securities as our safety and liberties require. If the Northern States accept of them, then the Union will be worth preserving. If they reject them, let the Union be dissolved.

And why should we not dissolve our political connection with the people of the North? Have we not in vain done our duty to them, in all patience and humility? Are there any remembrances of the past which they have not imbittered, or feelings of affection which they have not outraged? Have they not, for a long course of years, put upon us indignities and wrongs, which they never would have borne from us or from any other people? Their conduct towards us, if we were independent nations, would long since have justified us in declaring war against them. They have violated the great compact of the Constitution, and every compromise we have made with them to win their forbearance. Instead of that friendship which a common Confederacy implies, they have, for twenty years, pursued towards us a course of the most ruthless hostility. Men are now upheld as their exponents and leaders. Governors of States and members of Congress, who openly declare their purpose to destroy us, and exult in the prospect of the slaughter and desolation they meditate carrying over the South. Their association with us in a common Confederacy has given them a moral power, which they have used only to disparage and degrade us in the eyes of foreign nations. We are represented as disregardful of our domestic relations, and sunk in sensuality and vice. I speak not without some knowledge; nowhere is the marriage tie more faithfully observed than among the slaveholders of the South. We are represented as an uncivilised, semi-barbarous people. If human misery, as exposed in crime and pauperism, is any test of civilization, our civilization is superior to that of the North, or perhaps that of any other people in the world; whilst in refinement of manners, we are surely not very inferior. We are represented as an unchristian and unchristianizing people. The records of religion will prove that, in proportion to the population, there are more members of the Church of Christ in the South than in the North; whilst we have brought into its holy pale more of the heathen in our midst, than all other nations, with all their missionary efforts together, including England, with her hundred millions of heathen Asiatic subjects. We can never be known, appreciated or respected, until we are an independent people. Why then should we continue in confederation with the Northern States? Are we dependent on them in any way, or for any thing? Our commerce is self-sustaining. It consists chiefly of agricultural staples, which the whole world needs. They are dependent on us, not we on them, in the affairs of commerce, and make millions annually out of us by its operations. Do we need their association with us for internal protection? We are fully competent to protect ourselves; and if we were not, and turn to them for assistance, we know that they would rather fire the torch of insurrection than extinguish it. Are we not sufficiently powerful to protect ourselves from foreign nations? We are the most important people in the world to its welfare and happiness. If, by a sudden stroke of the Almighty, the Southern States were annihilated, it would occasion a greater shock to the civilization and comfort of other nations, than the extinction of any other people inhabiting its surface. What, then, have we to fear from foreign States? By our productions we can command their friendship and peace; whilst, by our physical power, we can defy their hostility. Eight millions of the white race, raised to the use of arms, and constituting one of the most military people in the world, inhabiting a country intersected all over by railroads, are unconquerable by any power upon earth. Why, then, should we not be independent in Government, as we are in all our resources for national power, wealth and prosperity? Why should we still continue vexed tributaries to the North—harassed dependencies—despised underlings—to be eternally scourged from Tariff to Slavery, and from Slavery to Tariff—only, at last, to be trampled out of existence in blood?

I know full well, Sir, that there are many in the South, even now, after an experience of forty years, who are prepared to do nothing, or to embrace new Compromises. The *vis inertiæ* of a slaveholding agricultural people is immense. Scattered and isolated, and accustomed, each man, to act and to rule for himself, combination for any purpose is most difficult of attainment. And then, there stands the two great natural allies of submission under all Governments—gain and timidity. Money-makers of all kinds hate all changes, or fear of changes, which may disturb their gains; and timidity shrinks from any contest. But, will the man of gain tell me what his property will be worth to him or his children, if he continues in the Union under the control of Abolitionism? Does he realise—first, the gradual depreciation of all property in the South from a sense of insecurity—then emigration—then a decline in power, whilst the North towers in omnipotence—then, when enfeebled and dispirited, a vain *struggle*, and *the South is Abolitionized*. Where, then, will be the gains for which he disgraced his manhood, and betrayed his country, by an abject submission? Will the man of fears tell me which is the most dangerous—a Government of the Southern States, united together by a common bond of institutions and pursuits; or a Government of the present Union, under the control of the North, with all its sympathies, institutions and prejudices against us? Has he read the history of Hayti? Has he traveled over Jamaica? If no high spirit of liberty can actuate him, will not his very fears rise up and bid him be bold and free? Break from the North, and give us a Southern Confederacy, as you value honor, prosperity, life itself. Those who have been watching, and waiting, and striving, for Southern independence and a Southern Union—although at times their hearts may have died away within them in despair—have heard the late tumult at the North, mustering its power against the South, with rekindled hope and loftier resolutions. On! let the contest come! If true to ourselves, a glorious destiny awaits us, and the South will yet be a great, free and independent people!

In the views I have thus laid before you, your Excellency will recognize that policy which I have advocated for twenty-eight years, and have endeavored to have enforced by South Carolina. Three times have I counseled her to resist the usurpations of the General Government to a practical enforcement and acknowledgment of her rights, and three times have I fallen beneath her condemnation. May I be pardoned, if, from the depths of my retirement, with the blazing lights of experience before me, I venture once more to offer the same counsels, and to plead for that policy which has commanded the best energies of my political life, and which it is my most ardent aspiration that I might be permitted to see consummated before I die. Time admonishes us both, that what we are able to do, we should do quickly; whilst our children around us cannot but remind us of the high responsibilities which rest upon us, to transmit to them, untarnished and unimpaired, that heritage of freedom which we received from our fathers. *You* will do your part. Whether as the Chief Magistrate of the State, or in the walks of private life, you will ever, I know, hold the honor of South Carolina to be higher and dearer than life. Relying on your personal friendship for an indulgent consideration of any errors you may perceive in the views I have presented, I remain, your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant,

R. BARNWELL RHETT.

An Extraordinary Wager and its Extraordinary Fulfillment.

The Boston papers of Saturday have full accounts of the reception of BEN. PERLEY POORE in Boston, with his barrel of apples. The telegraph has reported the facts of the case already,—how the Major wagered with Colonel BURBANK, of Boston, that FILLMORE would beat FREMONT in Massachusetts, the penalty of loss on either side being the wheeling of a barrel of apples from the residence of one of the parties to that of the other. The Major lives in Newburyport; the Colonel lives in Boston. The Major lost, and proceeded to wheel his apples. Arrived at the Tremont House, in Boston, he made a speech from the top of the barrel, and the Colonel responded, and the speeches are reported thus:

Arriving at the Tremont House, the entire street was completely blocked on all sides, and it was not without considerable trouble that the Major succeeded in getting his load on the portico of the hotel, but by the aid of a friendly hand there it was placed, and the barrel being turned upon end, the Major mounted it and spoke as follows—addressing Col. BURBANK, who had come on to the portico from the Hotel:

COL. BURBANK: I had a pleasant bet with you on the Presidential election, which I have paid like a man; and whatever may be said about the bet, I trust that these apples will not prove apples of discord between us. [Cheers.] These apples are varied in character. It seemed as if Providence was going to favor me, as my orchard refused to bear this year. In the barrel you will find some of the King apples, a graft brought from England by RUFUS KING, and given by him to my grandfather, who was his classmate in college before the Revolution. Here you will also find some of the Fall sweet apples—a *moderate* apple—like some of the gentlemen with whom you have been lately associated. [Laughter.] You will find, besides, a few quinces, very hard to eat, that will require a good deal of sugar to make them palatable—and which you will find have given a strong odor to the other contents. Here they are as they are, and such as they are you have them. I have wheeled them thirty-six miles and a quarter, and for one I am glad they are here. [Cheers.]

I am very much obliged to you for the noble manner in which you offered to release me from the further fulfillment of the condition of the bet. I trust you will always be as fortunate in receiving your just dues as you have been to-day.

Whether in command of that noble regiment which is the pride of the whole M. V. M., or as a member of the General Court, or at the bar, of which you are an ornament, or among the fair sex, among whom apples once caused a famous commotion, as you will see by reference to the good book. [Laughter.] I hope you may always, as you have to-day, go in and win. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I now propose three cheers for Hon. ROBERT L. BURBANK, Senator elect of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The cheers were given with a hearty good will.

Major POORE having concluded, Col. BURBANK, in turn, mounted the barrel, and the cheers having subsided, spoke as follows:

MAJOR POORE:—The earnestness and sincerity with which you proposed this peculiar bet, are equalled only by the promptitude and dispatch with which you entered upon and have completed the labors incident to the honorable performance of every condition thereof. [Applause.]

It is said that it is pleasant to die for one's country. We have all read since Wednesday morning how pleasant it is to suffer for one's principles. [Continued applause.]

You have had the fortune to introduce into political *tactics* a new method of wheeling—[laughter]—which fortune would have been mine had not the voice of the people awarded it to you. Your friends who form this vast multitude around you, irrespective of party, went forth to meet you and greet you, and have escorted you to your journey's end, as a token of respect for an honorable man and an honest politician. And in future, whether tilling the soil of your ancestral home, or enriching the pages of your country's history, or defending the Republic in the Halls of Congress, or gallantly bearing the stars and stripes to the very Halls of the Montezumas, you will be the object of our benedictions.

Apples, in human affairs, since the good old days of Adam and Eve, have played important parts; or rather important parts have been played with apples. Man has progressed, but apples have degenerated. Then, a single apple decided a question for a whole world, now, a whole barrel is required to decide a single question in Massachusetts politics. That wheel-barrow has already become a chariot of Fame. [Great applause.] That precious burden as it shall be dispensed into every State in the Union, will be a symbol of the political pomology of this Commonwealth; and in return for bearing it, it will proudly bear your name wherever our flag shall have waived, as a Yankee tooth shall have BEN PERLY by masticating "*Newton Pippins.*"

Wishing you new honors with every turn of fortune's wheel, and assuring you that the barrel shall support the dignity of *fashion*, by wearing "*hoops*" at the foreward, I respectfully invite you to an entertainment at which we may partake of the earliest fruits of the campaign. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.]

During the evening a banquet was given at the Tremont House, at which Col. BURBANK presided. Gov. GARDNER and others were among the guests. The apples were opened, and proved to be of a very good variety. The evening was passed in a most agreeable manner, and the result of this bet will long be remembered by all present.

The Irish Vote—Note from an Irish Protestant.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your censure of the Irish in to-day's TIMES, for not exercising a more independent feeling in regard to political matters, you seem to be ignorant of the fact that there are two distinct classes of Irish, who differ as much from each other in almost every particular as do the Americans from the Russians!

These two classes are: First, the Irish Roman Catholics, and second the North of Ireland Protestants. You do not seem to make any distinction between these two parties, and it does not seem to me to be just or right that one class of people should be censured for ignorant blunders committed by another class whose whole character is different. The great mass of Irish Roman Catholics are a people peculiarly adapted for the sole purpose of answering the ends and obeying the dictates of their superiors. They never entertain an independent idea nor utter an independent sentiment. They are always at the service and command of any of their countrymen who have acted conspicuously in the prize ring, and therefore necessarily vote the Democratic ticket. Should Yankee SULLIVAN, or any other notorious character have been nominated by the Democratic Party for President of the United States, they would have supported him to a man. Take the great majority of Irish Catholic Democratic voters and ask them to define Democracy and they cannot do it. The great mass of them actually do not know anything about the cause they advocate. Now why is it that North of Ireland Protestants are not used for the same purpose for which their Catholic countrymen are so distinguished? Simply because they do not allow themselves to be governed and influenced by every political huckster with whom they come in contact. They think, speak, and act according to their own individual views of what is right and what is wrong. They, with the Scotch, in the past election, voted the Republican ticket almost without exception, because they are directly opposed to the extension of Slavery. North of Ireland and Scotch Protestants are synonymous terms, they are of the same religion and sentiments, and you can almost always trace an Irish Protestant's pedigree back to Scotch origin. They are therefore a distinct and separate race from their Catholic countrymen and should so be considered. They are willing that they should be held responsible for any of their own errors but they do not wish to be recognized as that class of Irishmen who will vote the Democratic ticket, no matter who is nominated or what the circumstances are.

Respectfully yours,

A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT REPUBLICAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 7, 1856.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Nov. 11.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 31 to 40 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—*Trial Term*—Nos. 503, 329, 633, 670, 689, 687, 695, 696, 697, 698, 700, 701 to 713 inclusive, 715, 716, 718 to 722, 725 to 729 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 717, 2143, 1191, 778, 1684, 1800, 930, 748, 1973, 1975, 2063, 1202, 2267, 1756, 2514, 2512, 976, 2464, 41, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 75, 788.

COMMON PLEAS—No calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 10.

Before Judge Betts.

The parties connected with the brig *Panchita*, who have been indicted, were this morning arraigned. Messrs. Beebe and Donohue appeared for the owners of the vessel, and Mr. Black for the crew and others. All put in pleas of Not Guilty.

Some other sailors, indicted for making a revolt, were also arraigned, and pleaded Not Guilty.

The civil calendar was taken up and the case against the *Panchita* was called. The District-Attorney read an affidavit to postpone the trial. The motion was opposed by Messrs. Beebe and Donohue, and the Court finally set down the case for trial on Monday next, giving it a preference upon that day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT, Nov. 10.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

THE QUAKER WILL CASE—FEIGNED ISSUE.

In re application of Henrietta Hicks—Samuel Willets, as executor, propounded the will of Henrietta Hicks to the Surrogate of New-York, Charles McVean, Esq., in December, 1836. Sarah H. Willets and two others were subscribing witnesses. They were examined and testimony reduced to writing without objection. The Surrogate considered the case on the testimony introduced, and decided that the will was not duly proven.

Catharine Hicks, a legatee, pursuant to 2 R. S. p. 66, § 55, appealed to the circuit judge, who reversed the decree of the Surrogate, and this being a difference between him and the Surrogate, on the general merits, he deemed his reversal as going upon a question of fact, and therefore he awarded a feigned issue.

Robert T. Hicks, after the office of Circuit Judge was abolished in 1847, moved the Supreme Court, at Special Term, to strike out the order for a feigned issue, which was denied. An act of the Legislature was passed on April 5, 1849, in aid of such motion, and Hicks renewed his motion, which was a second time denied. Some two years after (in September, 1850,) he sued out the writ of prohibition, to restrain the Supreme Court from trying the feigned issue, on the ground that, in judgment of law, the reversal of the Surrogate's sentence went, not on a question of fact, but a question of law, and consequently he had no jurisdiction to award a feigned issue. The relator (Hicks) demurred to the return made, and the defendants joined in demurrer, and the Court awarded a writ of consultation. The General Term affirmed the judgment, and the relator (Hicks) appealed to the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals also confirmed this, and yesterday the feigned issue was tried; the question of course was as to whether the will was executed properly.

The Clerk in the Surrogate's Court produced the record of the will and the copy. W. C. Whetmore proved the existence of the will and its loss. Nathaniel Terry, one of the witnesses of the will, proved that the testator had acknowledged it to be her will.

The Court charged that if it had been proved that the testator had declared generally, in the presence of the witnesses, that it was her last will and testament, or if, when she requested them to witness it, she announced it as such, then the Jury must find for the plaintiff.

The Jury, after a moment's absence, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

Charles O'Connor, counsel for plaintiff; Thomas Darlington, counsel for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

INSECURE TRAP-DOORS.

Hall vs. Hoffman.—This was an action for damages. The plaintiff was going into the printing-office of the defendant, when he fell through a trap-door in the entry and was severely hurt. The defendant says that the entry belonged to the Harlem Railroad Co., (who own the building,) and that he is not liable for injuries received by reason of the defective trap-door—he only having right of way. He also alleges that the plaintiff knew of the insecure state of the door, and it was by reason of his own negligence that he was hurt. Verdict for the plaintiff for $75.

INJUNCTION IN THE MATTER OF "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS."

The following injunction order has been issued in the case of Wm. P. Fetridge against a druggist firm in this City, whose names are at present withheld:

Superior Court of the City of New-York. William P. Fetridge, plaintiff, vs. ——, and ——, defendants. Injunction order. It appearing satisfactorily to me by the complaint herein duly verified by the affidavit of the plaintiff, that sufficient grounds for an order of injunction exist,

I hereby order that the defendants, —— —— and —— ——, their attorneys, solicitors, counselors, agents and servants refrain from selling or offering for sale directly or indirectly, any preparation or compound manufactured by them or by either of them, or by any other person or persons than the plaintiff or the firm of W. P. Fetridge & Co., under the name, style or denomination of "Balm of thousand flowers" or selling or offering for sale any preparation or compound having printed, painted, written or stamped on the bottles containing the same, the words "Balm of thousand flowers," or having or using any label or wrapper, printing or device, in such manner as to be a colorable imitation of those used by the plaintiff, or by the firm of W. P. Fetridge & Co., to designate or distinguish the plaintiff's preparation or compound usually known as "Balm of thousand flowers" until the further order of this Court, and in case of disobedience of this order you will be liable to the punishment therefor prescribed by law.

MURRAY HOFFMAN.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1856.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Nov. 10.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Mason E. Percival pleaded guilty, at the opening of the Court, to the charge of bigamy, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

George Symington, *alias* Whiting, was charged with stealing a watch from the pocket of John Miller, on the 6th of October. Officer Roach and several other policemen said the general character of the prisoner was bad, and that he associated with thieves. Mr. James R. Phillips occupied the Court for a long time in struggling against the evidence, and addressed the jury at length. He produced two witnesses of respectable appearance, who swore to the previous good character of the prisoner. Verdict—Guilty. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

John Davis was charged with stealing a gold watch, valued at $75, from Mrs. Cooper, on July 16. The evidence was complete, as he was caught in the act of abstracting the watch. He was found guilty, and sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment. He is a very notorious character.

Election Riots.

At 3 o'clock yesterday, the Recorder took his seat at the Court of Sessions to proceed with the further investigation of the election riots. Mr. Phillips, for the prosecution, applied for an adjournment on account of the absence of Captain Whitter, who is regarded by him as an important witness. Mr. Phillips was directed by the Recorder to apply at the Mayor's office for information as to the whereabouts of Captain Whitter, and that if information were refused him there facilities should be afforded him for compelling such information. The further hearing of the matter was postponed until Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LONG ISLAND.

Protestant Episcopal Union-Church Book Society.

A meeting was held in Grace Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, in aid of the Church Book Society. Right Reverend Bishop DOANE, of New Jersey, presided, and many clergymen were present. Among these we noticed Rev. Drs. SEARS and VINTON, the Rector of Grace Church, Rev. Messrs. GUION, HASKINS, ROWLAND, WHEELER, WRIGHT, HOFFMAN and others of this diocese. There was a crowded and highly respectable auditory.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Bishop. A hymn was then sung. The Bishop then addressed the meeting, briefly recapitulating the history of the Association, commending it to the sympathies of those present.

Rt. Rev. Bishop DELANCEY, of Western New-York, was the next speaker. He urged both laity and clergy to give full and increasing publicity to the objects of the Society.

Rev. Mr FLAGG, the Rector, made an urgent and emphatic appeal to the meeting for a liberal contribution.

Rev. Dr. VINTON said the Sunday Book and Sunday School Union formed an institution which for years had been the means of extended good. The beneficence of the Society had embarrassed it. Its property, locked up in stereotype plates was valueless if sent into the market. The aid supplied by a well-known benefactress had become exhausted. The Society had been maligned. It had been accused of the publication of books unsound in doctrine. The doctor stated that not a single book had been cast out upon that ground. With reviving confidence it was desirable that material aid should not be wanting for its resuscitation from the grave to a better life. Twenty-four of the bishops in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, (out of 30,) had signified their assent to the present action, and many bishops, in various dioceses, had volunteered their missionary agency in its aid. It depended on that meeting whether, after an existence of 30 years, it should be suffered to die. To get up a publishing society anew would be an impossible thing. This was the only society which, in this country, would teach the "truth as it is in Jesus." Children's books there were in plenty, but the Society's publications were not placed under the printing press until they had been examined and bore the stamp of God's truth, unfragmentary, complete, and free from error. The Methodists exchanged with them, and freely circulated their works. If the stereotype plates had again to be purchased they would cost $30,000. The Society owes $[illegible], insolvent in one sense—that is, if the plates are sold, as they would be, for old metal; yet not insolvent in another, inasmuch as the response will be liberal to the subscription list. In Philadelphia the people have acted nobly, and leave New-York to fill up the balance. The majestic plan of incorporating English works must cease without further aid.

Rev. Dr. LEWIS, Trinity, Brooklyn, Chairman of Committee of Revision, stated that he had carefully read over every publication of the Society and could endorse their character.

While the rev. gentleman was speaking several individuals advanced to the Secretary's table to inscribe their names as subscribers. Subscription papers were handed to the ladies.

Rev. Mr. GUION, of St. Johns, spoke briefly. His argument was that religion must be forced upon the infidel world, it must be carried and presented to a world that naturally has no taste for it. It was not to gratify the Right Reverend Fathers in God that he implored their aid, it was for Christ's sake he asked it, and for the promotion of his cause and truth. It was a serious matter to turn from God's bishops when they asked aid for Christ's sake. They might as well expect the life which comes into the blood of a child in holy baptism to die, as expect or contemplate that this Association should die.

Rev. Mr. SHACKLEFORD, of New-Jersey, observed that not every layman could decide a theological point. If this society should die, such would have no better imprimatur than the sanction of Mr. APPLETON or any bookseller for the fitting character of a book. The contributions to-night had been liberal, but nothing compared with what they ought to be. There is, said he, a pause. A pause. Presently

Rev. Dr. VINTON spoke again, [illegible], a short homily on "Feed my lambs." He seemed grieved at the hesitancy and silence of the people.

Bishop DE LANCEY (Western New-York) adverted to the soundness of the publications. He explained that indisposition, and not want of sympathy, was the cause of the absence of the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese. He, Dr. POTTER, had subscribed $1,000.

Bishop DOANE said men did not want religion. But imperfect truth was falsehood. Books published without legitimate sanction would inevitably contain falsehood. The subscription that night had amounted to about $1,000—it needed another cypher, and in his opinion Brooklyn ought to do it. The Bishop was by far the most lively and effective speaker of the evening. The Gloria in Excelsis and the benediction closed the exercises.

☞ The whole vote of Suffolk County was 3,[illegible] for FREMONT; 1,970 for FILLMORE, and 2,026 for BUCHANAN. J. LAWRENCE SMITH (Dem. and K. N.) was elected District-Attorney, over JAMES H. TUTHILL (Rep.)

Circuit Court, Brooklyn.

At the Circuit commencing on the third Tuesday of November, inst., the September Calendar commencing at No. 200 and taking in such cases as were reserved, will be taken up and called through before the regular November Calendar.

The November Calendar will contain only such causes which were not on the September Calendar, and such cases on that Calendar between Nos. 1 and 200 as were called and passed at the September Circuit.

Notices of issue for the November Calendar must be filed on or before Thursday, the 13th inst.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 24 to 36, both inclusive, 38, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47.

Improved City Railroad Cars.

Mr. MONTGOMERY QUEEN, the Superintendent of the Brooklyn City Railroads, has recently had constructed at the Messrs. STEPHENSON's, in New-York, a new car, which bids fair to supersede all others now in use. The body is similar to the omnibus, but lighter made and more roomy. The car just completed will seat as many passengers as those now in use, and weighs only one-half as much, and two horses can drag it up any grade where now three are required. It takes up less room in the street, and one person, as in the omnibus, attends to the passengers and drives the horses. The driver's seat is on top, where there is plenty of room for half a dozen passengers and a rack for trunks. The special objects Mr. QUEEN originally had in view were to construct a car which could be run at reduced expense and less liable to accidents. In this he has succeeded, as there are no platforms or anything else outside to tempt boys to jump on while the car is in motion, and the door being under the control of the driver by means of a strap, passengers cannot leave until permitted to do so by him. The wheels are outside; the swell of the sides above them forms the seat. It is estimated that three of these cars can be run for less expense than two of the old style, in which manner the Brooklyn City Railroad Company will, at no distant day, further accommodate the public.

Who Defrauds the Union Ferry Company?

This Company, in their recent *pronunciamento*, allude to numerous frauds committed upon them. We are informed by one of the Directors that this business is confined exclusively to the respectable classes, and that they never have detected a mechanic or working man in any such attempt. Only a few weeks ago a man, residing on the Heights, who lives in style, and dresses fashionably, was detected in passing his commutation ticket through the fence at the Ferry-house, after he had passed in himself, to a friend outside, thereby defrauding the Company out of the paltry sum of two cents! This and other similar practices were every-day occurrences with well-dressed people, under the commutation system.

Brooklyn Board of Canvassers.

The Brooklyn Aldermen met last evening as a Board of Canvassers. A Committee of five, consisting of Aldermen FOWLER, NOTLAN, CLARK, PELL and VAN BRUNT, was appointed to canvass the returns, but up to a late hour they were not ready to report.

FLUID ACCIDENT.—A colored man, named HENRY DAVIS, was shockingly burned on Sunday last, at the corner of Third and Grand streets, Eastern District of Brooklyn, by the explosion of a fluid lamp.

☞ The Police of Brooklyn made forty arrests during the forty-eight hours ending yesterday morning, mostly from drunkenness, or causes arising therefrom.

[illegible] NOV. 11, 1856.

The DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] subscribers SIX DOLLARS a [illegible]

The [illegible] WEEKLY TIMES [illegible] P. M. [illegible] the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible], published Tuesday and [illegible]

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] Copies. TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the de[illegible] Price, in wrappers, 6 cents [illegible]

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] Price, in wrappers, 6 [illegible]

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

English [illegible] American Affairs.

The [illegible] not yet understand this [illegible] perpetually indulging in the grossest misinterpretations of the political and financial working and mutual dependence of our free institutions, and exhibits unpardonable ignorance of the relations of the States to each other and to the National Legislature. The effervescence of a Presidential canvass is mistaken for civil commotion of a [illegible] nature, and the choice of a Chief Magistrate made to involve the dearest interests of our material prosperity, and to threaten the [illegible], not only of the existence of our [illegible] as a united people, but the inherent ability of the Constitution and laws to preserve the international obligations and neutrality of the country. It is now taken for granted that the election of a particular candidate will destroy confidence in our public and corporate securities, and impair confidence abroad in the onward course of the nation, in all that relates to its internal trade, if not its foreign commerce.

While we say there is much of ignorance in all this, there may be something of design. Take, for example, the intimation of a financial writer, high in position and of commanding influence in London, that the success of Mr. BUCHANAN will work mischief abroad to American credit. The suggestion is in perfect keeping with the general tenor of the course of this authority, of late, toward the further introduction of American securities in England, particularly our leading Railway shares and bonds, which, since the Peace of Paris, are finding a good, though by no means extravagant degree of favor in Great Britain, through a small, but well-informed and shrewd class of Brokers in London, in the American business, who make it their specialty to diffuse well-authenticated statistics of the traffic and profits of the system, among their constituents throughout the Kingdom. Every considerable negotiation of this sort has been commented upon and discouraged by the authority in question, though to less purpose than his influence would imply. He is not, in its objectional sense, unfriendly to the country, nor indifferent, perhaps, to the evidences of our great progress and prosperity. But he would have his own manufacturing people reap the returns and rewards of their immense and growing trade with the United States in gold, of which California is supposed to afford us a superabundance, rather than credits. Jealous of the slightest diversion of capital from the British Funds, he is naturally solicitous to discourage all Foreign schemes of a money nature. The Russian Railway grants, even more than the securities of the established lines of this country, come in for a share of this opposition, and every rumor that the BARINGS have joined, or mean to join, the HOPES of Amsterdam, STIEGLITZ of St. Petersburg, and PEREIRA of the Paris *Crédit Mobilier*, in buying up these concessions, is at once discredited. The worst of the case, so far as the United States are concerned, is, that our financial ability to meet the sudden and arbitrary surges of the Paris and London money markets is wholly underrated. Thus, the recent undertaking of the ROTHSCHILDS to supply the Bank of France with thirty millions of gold, and the advance of interest by the Bank of England to seven per cent., to counteract the emergency of the Paris establishment, were expected to work prodigious panic and lasting embarrassment on this side. New-York, rather than London, was to be the first victim to the arrangement between LOUIS NAPOLEON and the eminent Hebrew firm of money-changers. It is known to our London cotemporary that the house in question has an agent or trusted correspondent—for we believe their practice is to recognize no unlimited agencies—in New-York, and it is reasoned that he will transmute his sixty-day credits into the precious metal to an unlimited extent, forgetting the self-regulating principle of trade that supply and demand governs every medium of exchange, as well as every article of commerce, and that competition, at this season of the year, when our great staples which France, no more than England, can dispense with, are going forward, must soon reduce the value of these sixty-day credits on the ROTHSCHILDS below the premiums the Bank of France can afford to pay for gold. The mistake will be discovered in due time, though we doubt whether the proper acknowledgment will follow. The error is not an unreasonable one. It has even been indulged on this side, where a certain measure of panic was worked up on the first news of the occurrences in question, though no embarrassment has followed and none likely to occur; the panic itself disappeared in a week.

Another instance: The London *Morning Post*, of a recent date, speculating upon the letter of Mr. Consul CORWINE on the occupation of the Isthmus of Panama, in connection with our Presidential election, assumes that a "grim and ominous stillness" would hover over the day of trial, to be followed by a terrific storm of bitter sectional animosity; internal feuds and the certainty of violent conflict between the Legislature and the Executive, whichever candidate may succeed. The writer ignores the possibility of a division of sentiment in the election, by single districts of the new members of Congress in the North, the probability that the members from the South may not all prove "as rabid" or a "compact, determined and unbridled" mass; the fact that the present Senate and House are divided in sentiment and directly at variance on the existing question which it is assumed is to destroy us, and the certainty that the practical sense of the people always *will* prevail, as heretofore it always has prevailed, in the peaceable adjustment of these difficulties when the real crisis comes. The mistake of this authority will also soon be discovered. The *Morning Post* has probably learned before this, that our October preliminary elections fixed the character of the next Congress, to come in with the new President, and that in the event of Mr. BUCHANAN'S success, himself a Northern man, he will be sure to have the support and counsel of a large party in the House of Representatives as in the Senate, from the Northern States, directly from the people. And that in the opposite event of Col. FREMONT'S election, his first purpose would be so to conduct his administration as to conciliate the Southern party in Congress, backed as they will be by forty-five or fifty members from the great middle and northwestern States, so far as it would enable him to conserve the material interests of the whole country, and to preserve if possible from further sectional violence the workings of our free institutions.

That the London *Times* itself is to know us more thoroughly, if not to appreciate us aright, is to be presumed not only by the mission of Mr. DELANE, its editorial manager-in-chief, and its distinguished friend and former contributor, Mr. LOWE, but by the establishment of a talented corps of correspondents on this side, sent hither to report the political, social and commercial events of the time, and to understand, by personal observation, the springs that move them. The London *Daily News* has followed this example, and so we most heartily welcome the dawn of a more intelligent day, if not a more appreciative spirit, with the English press on American affairs. Among the first evidences of this, we copy from one of the special correspondents of the *Times*, the following just and practical admission. He writes from Boston, Oct. 7, on the pending October elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

"Often agitated, America, from the date of her Independence, has, on the whole, enjoyed an immunity from internal troubles; *nothing in her history equals the convulsions in Europe in the few years since* 1848. Having seen half the States of Europe irretrievably ruined twice or thrice over, to say nothing of the repeated destruction of our own country, we may be skeptical of all prophecies of political annihilation; *there may be change, but not ruin;* and the present calamity may at no great distance of time be thought a step onward."

The South Not Satisfied.

We had supposed that with the election of BUCHANAN the satisfaction of the South would be complete, and that the disunionists would hold up until another Presidential struggle came round, at least. But the spirit of secession has taken such a hold of the mind of the South Carolinians that nothing will satisfy them. They have too little to do, and, like sailors who are allowed too much rest, get up a mutiny merely to be doing something. This must be the secret of disunionism in South Carolina. In the busier and thriftier States of the South, we rarely hear of any outbursts of a treasonable nature. In South Carolina, however, secessionism is a chronic complaint. The intelligence of Mr. BUCHANAN'S election has hardly reached South Carolina when Ex-Senator RHETT addresses a long letter to Governor ADAMS, which we publish elsewhere, in which he attempts to persuade his Excellency that disunion is not only necessary from past causes but from events which may occur. A few weeks ago the Southern friends of Mr. BUCHANAN were urging the possible election of Col. FREMONT as a sufficient cause for dissolution. But, now that Mr. BUCHANAN has been elected, Mr. RHETT says:

"In my humble judgment, *all true statesmanship in the South consists in forming combinations, and shaping events so as to bring about, as speedily as possible, a dissolution of the present Union, and a Southern confederacy.*"

And the Charleston *Mercury*, in the letter of Mr. RHETT, says: "Henceforth we are, necessarily, two people—the North and the South."

With such friends as these Mr. BUCHANAN will find it difficult to deal safely. General JACKSON had a short method of curbing their propensities, which proved perfectly efficacious; President PIERCE tried an opposite method, and took one of their leaders into his Cabinet. Perhaps Mr. BUCHANAN will find it the most convenient way of disposing of Mr. RHETT, either to send him abroad on a mission, or to make him one of his Ministers at home.

CONGRESSIONAL GIFTS.—The *Journal of Commerce* regards the appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars by Congress, to be employed in purchasing new varieties of Cane for the sugar-planters of Louisiana and Texas, as "wise and prudent legislation." We wonder that the *Journal* can approve of legislation which is not only so purely sectional, but for the benefit of so very small a section of the country. If the sugar-planters cannot afford to supply themselves with seed Cane, their business is not worth fostering, or they are not fit to carry it on. We wonder what would be said by the "national" school of politicians, to which the *Journal* belongs, if an appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars were demanded in Congress, for the purpose of procuring new spindles for the New-England Cotton factories, or for improved fish-hooks for the fishermen of Massachusetts? It seems that the Sugar crop of Louisiana has fallen off in consequence of the deterioration of the Cane, and one of our national vessels has been sent out to the sugar-growing islands of the West Indies, and the coast of Central America, to procure fresh specimens of Cane, to be carried into New-Orleans in season for next year's planting. Such an appropriation ought to sweeten the disposition of Senator SLIDELL towards the Union.

A REMARKABLE OMISSION.—The premiums awarded by the Virginia State Agricultural Society, at its fourth annual exhibition, held in Richmond last week, have been published. Among the awards are premiums for the best crops of corn, wheat and Irish potatoes; for horses, mules, short horns, cows, sheep, Brahmah pootras, turkeys, and chickens. But we do not find any allusions to the great Virginia live stock staples of gizzard feet and ebo shins, which, we had supposed from Governor WISE'S speeches and proclamations, would hold the first rank in a classification of live stock at a Virginia Cattle Show.

[illegible]—In one of our foreign exchanges, the following notice of a scene before a commissioner in the Bankruptcy Court of London, in which a Mr. JOHNSON applied for the sanction of the Court to a compromise which assignees proposed to make, concerning a bill of exchange for £1,000, bearing the names of GEORGE HUDSON and Mr. MOULD, for which they had been offered £150:

The Commissioner.—HUDSON! HUDSON! what HUDSON is it?

Mr. Johnson.—The celebrated GEORGE HUDSON, the railway king.

The Commissioner looked incredulous. Mr. JOHNSON assured the Court that it was rightly informed.

The Commissioner.—Is it come to this, that his acceptance for £1,000 is to be compromised for £150?

Mr. Johnson.—The assignees consider themselves very fortunate in getting that sum.

His Honor.—Well, if the official assignee and the trade assignee concur in thinking it a beneficial compromise, let it be so.

This is only one instance in a thousand. Ill-gotten wealth always stays but a very short time with those who acquire it wrongfully. We defy any man to recall any considerable number of instances in which men who have acquired large sums of wealth by fraud, or by dishonest speculation, have kept it, or have died rich. LAW, the Mississippi financier, who had princes and dukes besieging his door for a share of his stock, died in the most abject poverty; and his case is a fair specimen of the whole class. All the great rascals who have swindled corporations or the public in this country out of hundreds of thousands and even millions of dollars, have died penniless.

This is not accident,—it is retribution; and it comes by the operation of an unerring law. The habits which are formed by the process of acquiring wealth in the legitimate course of labor or of business, are such as fit the possessor for retaining it. But men who suddenly jump into large fortunes are made reckless and thriftless by the very fact of their good luck. And where they have committed crime in the accomplishment of their object, they are naturally disposed to drown the remembrance of it by extravagance and gambling of some sort or other. Go into Wall-street and pick out the *ten* boldest, most reckless speculators in stocks, in cotton, in flour or anything else. No matter how rich they may appear to be now,—there will be very little risk in predicting that *nine* of them will die bankrupts. Not one gambler in a hundred ever accumulates, or keeps, any property, no matter how uniform his good luck may be.

FAST QUAKERS.—One of the most alarming evidences that we have lately seen, that we live in a fast age, is a tract published by a religious sect in Pennsylvania calling themselves Progressive Friends. A Progressive Friend is one of those anomalies which may be placed in the catalogue of white black birds, dingy swans, and warm ices. The essential characteristic of a Friend is to remain exactly where GEORGE FOX and WILLIAM PENN placed him, moving neither backward nor forward, turning neither to the right nor the left. The very name, therefore, of a progressive Friend, is, in itself, sufficient to create an alarming suspicion that something unusual is about to happen; and the tract of the Progressive Friends which first makes us acquainted with the existence of the sect, verifies our apprehensions. The tract is a carefully-prepared essay, written by one of the members, and duly presented to the society at its last annual, or quarterly meeting, on the subject of amusements, not condemnatory of such worldly wickedness, but actually recommending dancing and encouraging dramatic performances. The effect of a document like this on the society of Friends may easily be imagined, if its principles should be adopted. Amusements are recommended on purely philosophical grounds, as being necessary to the bodily and mental health of even the disciples of GEORGE FOX. There will be some truth hereafter in the well-known couplet which seems to have been kept in remembrance by the absurdity involved in it:

"Merrily danced the Quaker's wife,
And merrily danced the Quaker."

Half a dozen Friends in drab-colored suits whirling about in a polka schottische, or languishing round a ball-room in the *Sicilienne*, or rushing it in the *Tempête*, will be a sight worth seeing. We can imagine we hear Jeremiah Broadbrim addressing some prim damsel in a dove-colored satin, in language like this: "If thou art not engaged, friend Ruth, will thou dance the Polka Redowa with me at the next turn?" The places of public amusement in Philadelphia will doubtless be at once benefited by the new class of theatre-goers, and the new Opera house, if it should ever get far enough out of difficulty to be opened to the public, will exhibit a formidable show of broad brims and brown bonnets at the representations of La Traviata and Rigoletta.

If the descendants of WILLIAM PENN'S companions are going the way of all worldly people, and becoming the patrons of cat-gut scrapers and stage players, we shall begin to think with BERANGER that, *le monde est assez vieux*, and that the time for winding up all sublunary affairs has arrived. It will be time to give up. Another GEORGE FOX is needed to give a check to the growing extravagances of the age. The tract of the Progressive Friends of Pennsylvania is signed by OLIVER JOHNSON, and we shall expect to hear that the bronze statue of WILLIAM PENN, in front of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in *Philadelphia*, has stepped down from its pedestal, like the marble Commendatore in "Don Giovanni," to give these recreant Quakers a Roland for their Oliver.

THE AGONY OF MRS. GRUNDY.—The papers of the Northern States have been amusing their readers during the past three months with choice extracts from some of the representative papers down South, which having but a small local circulation, can afford to indulge in little extravagancies of language, and eccentricities of expression, adapted to the peculiar tastes of their readers, but which no more indicate the popular sentiment of the people of the United States, than JOHN FROST and CUFFE, the Chartist, represent the people of England. These articles, however, are taken by our London cotemporaries as evidences of the state of popular feeling in this country, and the *Times* is making itself as miserable as it can over the silly trumpery of the Muscogee *Herald*, the rabid nonsense of the *Southside Democrat*, and the insane flummery of the Richmond *Enquirer*. The letter of Mr. RHETT, of South Carolina, which we publish this morning, will give our anxious friends across the water additional cause of uneasiness. But there is not so much cause for [illegible] Pistols, Bobadils, and Parolles, are much better than they seem. They have got into a very unhandsome way of expressing themselves, but it is only now and then that an actual ruffian, like BROOKS, turns up to disgrace their section of the Union.

PROPHETS WITHOUT HONOR.—The local influence of great men has not appeared to the very best advantage in the recent election. Massachusetts, notwithstanding the eloquence of CHOATE, the humor of HILLARD, the respectability of WINTHROP, the wealth of the LAWRENCES and APPLETONS, and the name of FLETCHER WEBSTER, has so far failed to conquer her prejudices, as to give the largest vote for Freedom she has ever polled. Maine has run right away from GEORGE EVANS, and imitated Massachusetts. New-York has withstood the lustre of the name of ERASTUS BROOKS; Ex-Governor HUNT was not sent to Congress; neither was his friend and neighbor, Mr. HAVEN. Mr. FILLMORE, in his home at Buffalo, secured the smallest vote of the three candidates. Mr. BUCHANAN saw his own town and county go against him. New-Jersey, escaping from the breeches pocket of Com. STOCKTON, and disregarding Judge DAYTON, gave an overwhelming majority for BUCHANAN. Maryland, notwithstanding the pronunciamentos of Senators PIERCE and PRATT, yielded an unprecedented majority for the opposition ticket. Michigan has consigned Gen. CASS to private life. Illinois has done nearly as much for Mr. DOUGLAS, and Kentucky has not voted the ticket of her CRITTENDEN.

There are a few exceptions, however, to the rule. The reëlection of Messrs. BANKS and BURLINGAME are among them; and so is the certain return of SUMNER to the Senate Chamber. Mr. BUCHANAN carried his own State largely. Mr. SEWARD, in New-York, will receive the merited compliment of a colleague sharing his own views. FREMONT carried his own Ward, the only one in this City. Add to these, the names of COLFAX, CAMPBELL, GIDDINGS and WADE, returned to Congress from Indiana and Ohio, and WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, and our bill of exceptions is as large as we can make it. It only proves the rule that our great men do not all tower as high in the eyes of their neighbors, as they do in the distance; and that other rule, that permanent fame and instant popularity are very different things.

FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the *Baltic* we have received four days' later intelligence from Europe. There are two or three points of peculiar interest in the news. The first indication of trouble between the Governments of France and England is given in an official announcement in the columns of the *Moniteur*, which conveys a solemn warning to the English press of His Majesty's displeasure at the free comments of the newspapers upon his policy. The *Moniteur* takes especial pains to convince the *Times* and its kindred that newspaper assaults will tend to sever the friendly connections that exist between the two countries, but the *Times* and *News* are sharp in reply. The *Morning Post* (PALMERSTON'S organ) takes sides in favor of the alliance, the *Moniteur* and the Emperor. The Neapolitan question is becoming more complicated. The French Ambassador, Baron BRENIER, has demanded his passports and withdrawn from Naples. The diplomatic correspondence which has resulted in this movement is published in full in our foreign files. Count WALEWSKI'S instructions are particularly explicit. There is talk of a new posture of affairs in Turkey, growing out of the occupancy of the Principalities and the Black Sea, but all is rumor as yet. A dreadful earthquake had occurred in Egypt, two hundred houses having been thrown down in Cairo. Among our foreign extracts, this morning, will be found a proclamation from the Grand Inquisition in Rome, calling upon the faithful to report to the Holy Office the names and offences of all offenders. The London *Times* makes this the basis of a fierce assault upon Catholicism. The commercial news by this arrival shows a continued pressure in the Money market; Consols are quoted at 92@92½. The Cotton and Grain markets are unchanged.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN M. CLAYTON.—A telegraphic dispatch from Delaware announces the decease of Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON at his residence in Dover. Mr. CLAYTON has filled a large place in the affairs of the Nation. He was three times elected U. S. Senator from Delaware, in the years 1829, 1845 and 1853, and had still three years to serve in that capacity at the time of his death. He was appointed Secretary of State by Gen. TAYLOR in 1849, and administered that office until July 9, 1850, when he resigned, upon the decease of the President. Mr. CLAYTON was a Whig of the old school, an ardent admirer of HENRY CLAY, and eminently conservative in all his tendencies. His profession was the law. His reputation as a statesman rests chiefly upon his negotiations with Sir HENRY BULWER in relation to Central American matters, all which has long since become matter of history. Mr. CLAYTON led a long and active life; his age was about sixty years. The vacancy in the Senate occasioned by his death, will probably be filled during the coming session of the Delaware Legislature, which body is this year Democratic.

REGISTRY LAWS.—The Albany *Evening Journal* opposes the projected enactment of a Registry law. It thinks it needless in the country and useless in the cities. Governor SEWARD signed one for this City against his own judgment, and it was repealed the next year. Another was passed Winter before last, but it was thought to contain sundry provisions that were clearly unconstitutional and was vetoed by Governor CLARK. Last Winter a similar bill introduced into the State Senate, failed for lack of one vote—the Republicans generally voting for it. Another attempt to enact a Registry law will probably be made this Winter.

A CROOKED STICK TO LEAN UPON.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says, "We have not despaired of Illinois because DOUGLAS is there." But later intelligence has caused a change of opinion, we presume. If DOUGLAS had been anywhere else, it is probable that Illinois would have gone for the Democracy, as it always had done. But DOUGLAS being there has turned the tide in Illinois, and, hereafter, it will doubtless run in the direction of the Free States, instead of the South, though it may have gone for BUCHANAN by the skin of its teeth.

[illegible] The dispatches which we publish this morning virtually decide the election of BUCHANAN. It can hardly admit of a doubt that Illinois [illegible] Tennessee, heretofore reported as uncertain, have given Democratic majorities on the Presidential vote, although the Republican State Ticket in Illinois is elected by a fusion. The majority for BUCHANAN in Tennessee is probably 8,000 over FILLMORE, and in Illinois about 9,000 over FREMONT. California remains to be heard from, but her vote will not now alter the result.

Church Music Under Criticism.

The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church, at its late Triennial Session in Philadelphia, prepared a Pastoral Address to the people of that denomination, in which the affairs of the Church are set forth, for the benefit of clergy and laity. After an elaborate disquisition upon matters pertaining exclusively to ecclesiastical questions, church government, etc., the Address takes up and discusses with much fervor, the subject of Church music. It having been made the duty of Rectors to read this Address in the hearing of their congregations during some period devoted to public religious service, the command was obeyed on Sunday in several of the city Churches, and among others at St. Mark's, where Dr. ANTHON made it the substitute for an afternoon service. The part relating to the choirs has made some talk in musical circles. In nearly all the fashionable Episcopal churches in town, there are professional singers, salaried for their services on Sunday, and the charge of the Bishops bears particular reference to this excellent set of people. It is no wonder that they are exercised in spirit in consequence of the animadversions to which their performances have been subjected in the preparation of the address. In all the large cities and towns of the Union, the Episcopalian churches are usually served by one or more vocalists of reputation, whose execution lends a charm to the music of the Church, and not unfrequently draws crowds to listen which would scarcely budge to hear the sermon. The charge from Philadelphia is leveled alike at all these, and as it must be read in all the churches of the country, the opportunity for a very animated series of discussions is quite unlimited. The question is, whether church music should be congregational or professional:—if the latter, it is too intricate, say the Bishops:—if the former, it is ordinary, unsatisfactory, out of time, out of tune, and imperfect generally, according to the advocates of the scientific school. The Bishops claim for the congregation the right of using the plainest and simplest tunes, and utterly abominate those efforts which they style operatic and worldly. The choirs say that the congregations are willing to hear good music, are willing to pay for it, *do* pay for it, and should have it if they want it. The laity enjoy the fine peal of their church organ, doat upon the fascinating soprano up in the gallery, and all the young people go to church eight times in ten to hear music when they would stay away under any other circumstances.

The effect of the clerical rebuke in our town churches on Sunday was sufficiently amusing. Knots of people assembled themselves together immediately after the service ended, and discussed the merits of the case pro and con. The last tune of the day was changed from a dashing air that had been already selected to one that was thought to be familiar and popular, but the hearers downstairs, in the body of the house, remained as hearers and would not become doers,—popular tune or no popular tune. The choirs had it pretty much their own way, after all, and were quite confirmed in their ways by hearing of the sensation created during the day by a new tenor, who made his *début* at a very fashionable Church on Broadway, to the delight of Fifth-Avenue, and, we doubt not, much to the chagrin of the Fathers of the Church. This development may furnish material for another musical revolution.

FROM KANSAS.

Things at Lecompton.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

LECOMPTON, Kansas, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1856.

For several days the Attorneys and friends of one of the Free-State prisoners have been laboring to have him released or admitted to bail. He is sick, has four little children who are without a mother, at his cabin on the prairie. But the petitions of friends have not availed him anything, for the Pro-Slavery officials refuse his admission to bail, determined are they that he shall remain a prisoner, and not be permitted to visit and provide for his "little wee darlings." He remains in confinement, the authorities absolutely refusing to do anything for his relief.

He is not considered sound on the Slavery question, if he was, there would be but little difficulty in his being allowed to go at large.

Colonel EMERY, of Leavenworth—the man who, on one occasion, rode up and down the streets of the latter city, warning all Free-State men to leave the town within a specified time or suffer the consequences. WM. PHILLIPS refused to leave his home, and he was murdered in his own house by this said EMERY, who is also guilty of stopping Rev. Mr. NUTE and Mr. WILDER on the highway, robbing them of their valuables, including their teams, and taken them into Leavenworth and putting them in a dark and damp dungeon for imprisonment, from which they were providentially released after several days' confinement. This EMERY is also guilty of many other offences against his fellow-men: highway robbery, housebreaking, &c., &c.; but he being a Pro-Slavery man, "sound on the goose," his crimes are not looked upon as such by the Pro-Slavery authorities. He is, however, indicted by the Grand Jury, and an officer sent to arrest and bring him to this city. He comes here in fine style, drives up to the Court-House, gets down from the carriage, and, without removing his gloves, enters and gives $1,000 bonds for his appearance at Court. The Judge is perfectly satisfied, said "EMERY being a gentleman," and, after shaking hands all around with his friends, he goes to a grocery, takes a drink, gets into his carriage and drives off.

If he had been a member of the other party he would not be allowed such privileges. His being indicted at all was only to please and gratify the Governor, who is desirous of seeing fair play, and for effect upon the people. But the trial and conviction of EMERY will never happen unless there is a radical change in the administration of affairs here, and new officers are appointed in place of those now in power.

The trial of a portion of the prisoners indicted for murder in the first degree commenced this forenoon. All day yesterday and this morning was consumed in the impanelling of a Jury to try the case. Each Juror was sworn to the support of the "Fugitive Slave law" before he could take his seat as one of the Jury. Every one of them are ultra Pro-Slavery men, and of the sixty persons who have been subpœnaed to appear as jurors, only one was a Free-State man, and he was challenged by the Attorney for the Territory.

The United States Marshal has done well for his masters in going about and whenever he found a Pro-Slavery man, to summon him to appear as juror. In this county three-fourths of the voters are Free-State men, but the minority of one-fourth are alone represented in this Court.

The examination of witnesses in behalf of the Government has just commenced. A report of the evidence and the whole proceedings will be forwarded to your paper as soon as possible. MARCUS I. PARROTT and WM. STEPHENS, Esq., are conducting the defence, both lawyers of eminent legal attainments, but in such a one-sided court there is but little chance of justice being done to the defendants.

After an absence of over five months, caused by the destruction of the office and material by a judicial mob, the *Herald of Freedom* again appears. I have just received the first copy published since May last. It is in a very readable shape, especially one article which has particular reference to your correspondent "Sigma," speaking of him in no very flattering terms of approval.

It makes a fair appearance, however, and is welcomed as an old acquaintance.

Yours in haste, SIGMA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

READER, IF YOUR HAIR IS GRAY OR IS falling out, use Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. It will renew its growth—it will stop its falling—it will restore its natural color. It is not a dye, but a speedy and efficacious Restorative. Sold at No. 312 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[illegible] RADWAY'S RESOLV[illegible] the Whooping Cough [illegible] those who take [illegible] a little water, once or tw[illegible] RADWAY'S RELIEF [illegible] ing Cough." [illegible]

No. [illegible]

R. R. Remedies sold by Druggists [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF PARTN[illegible] partnership heretofore existing [illegible] scribers under the firm of BRUSH [illegible] dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] liquidation. STEPH[illegible] SMITH [illegible]

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—SMITH J. [illegible] this day formed a copartnership with JOH[illegible] and will continue the Provision Busine[illegible] firm of EASTMAN & LLOYD, at [illegible] Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1856.

EASTMAN & LLOYD, Commission [illegible] and Dealers in Provisions.

SMITH J. EASTMAN, JOHN C. LLOYD. Nos. [illegible] Broad-st., New-York.

With ample means to purchase at all times to have on hand, for the selection of the trade, [illegible] an ample stock of PROVISIONS, embracing PORK, BEEF, LARD, TALLOW, GREASE, SMOKED, PICKLED and DRY SALT MEATS, HAMS, [illegible] SHOULDERS, &c.

We respectfully solicit the [illegible] of old friends and patrons, and [illegible] trade generally. All shipping orders, and [illegible] by mail, will receive particular attention, and be executed at the lowest market rates.

DR. TURNBULL, Oculist and Aurist, (From London,)

Is at the Everett House, Union-square, where he may be consulted.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

From the London Times.

A number of scientific gentlemen assembled yesterday at the house of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.

Between twenty and thirty patients attended, many of whom, it was stated by their parents, had been born deaf and dumb.

They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their deafness had been cured by the application of DR. TURNBULL'S REMEDIES.

And what appears most singular is, that whether the disease depended on paralysis of the [illegible] of the tympanum, or obstruction of the internal [illegible] relief has been obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain or inconvenience.

Several patients, who [illegible] that they had been completely blind, said that they could now SEE PERFECTLY WELL.

We agree with the Messrs. Chambers, that Dr. Turnbull has, by patience and ingenuity, obtained a group of certain new medicaments and methods, calculated to CURE CASES OF DEAFNESS such as were never cured before.

GREAT FIRE IN MURRAY STREET. BOOKS, PAPERS, [illegible] MESSRS. VAN WAGENEN, YEOMAN & CO. Saved in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. The books, papers, &c., of the above firm were found to be *perfectly legible* after passing through the great fire on the morning of the 5th inst., in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, No. 10,[illegible]

A sample cake of the [illegible] taken from this safe, can be seen at our store.

A full assortment of this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, the best in the world, AND WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS, secured with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCK, for sale at the warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

NOTICE.—SILAS C. HERRING no longer makes or sells this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, his license having expired. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

TRUE ECONOMY IN CLOTHING.—THE WORLD is prone to [illegible] in every sphere of life, whose thoughts [illegible] pursuits of the world [illegible] extravagances by purchases of [illegible] style of kind of mode, however [illegible] have been obtained, and the fallacy [illegible] cannot admit, is readily realized, especially in the article of clothing, on instituting a comparison of the [illegible] of WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.'S [illegible] bargained for at their establishment [illegible] ing the reputation it has acquired at the old location, No. 231 Broadway. Would it not, therefore, be well to examine their extensive stock of Winter garments, of which a guarantee is tendered that they shall be as cheap as the lowest priced, and as good as the best.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

1856. OUR LATE STYLES OF FALL AND WINTER garments are now ready and on sale.

As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and in our best styles, an early call will secure many beautiful things, that will be run off before the season is fairly begun.

The stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings in our custom-room is admitted to be the largest and best selected variety ever exposed in this City. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

HERRING'S SAFE ONCE MORE.—THE BOOKS, papers, bonds, bank bills, &c., belonging to Messrs. Van Wagenen, Yeoman & Co., importers, No. 27 Murray-st., were preserved, at the late destruction of their store by fire, in a safe made by HERRING & CO. The largest assortment and best Fire-Proof Safes in the world, warranted free from dampness, on hand and for sale at their Depôt, Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., Manhattan Hotel. SILAS C. HERRING & CO.

N. B.—New and second-hand safes of Wilder's Patent for sale at a large discount.

TO LET OR LEASE, IN THE NEW MARBLE building No. 405 Broadway, west side, below Canal-st., the elegant salesroom on the second floor, 25 by 100, with or without rooms above, including a beautiful show window upon the first floor. These rooms are all well lighted, and have been recently painted and fitted up in the best manner and are very desirable. Possession immediately. Inquire in the store on the premises, or of O. B. POTTER, No. 495 Broadway.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—WE OFFER THE LARGEST assortment of China, glass and gas fixtures that can be found in New-York. In order to reduce our stock so as to make room for very large importations now on the way, we propose to sell for the next thirty days at a large discount upon the regular market rates.

A comparison of our styles and prices is respectfully solicited. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, Between Bleecker and Houston sts.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—SPEED AND PERFECTION COMBINED.—We are now selling sewing machines for family sewing, quilting and other light work, which complete six stitches at each turn of the driving-wheel. Also, improved machines, making five, four or three stitches at each revolution. It can be clearly demonstrated that no other kind of sewing machine now before the public, in comparison with these, can be used without positive loss. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS. A large assortment of new and second-hand pianos now selling at greatly reduced prices at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 325 Broadway, Opposite the Broadway Theatre.

MEN'S AND BOYS OVER COATS. Be sure and call at No. 19 Cortlandt-st. if you want to buy an overcoat one-third less than retail prices, as I am closing out my stock of Winter clothing to make room for Spring goods. N. A. KNAPP, wholesale clothier, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

H. T. LOVETT'S WAHPENE—AN INDIAN VEGETABLE preparation—will restore gray hair to its original color and cure baldness. The genuine Wahpene can be purchased only at his office, No. 763 Broadway. Beware of counterfeits. He has no agents.

PIANO-FORTES!!! AND MELODEONS!—RICH and powerful in tone, beautiful style of rosewood cases. Fully warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and at prices that defy competition, at the manufactory of JOHN P. WAKE & CO., No. 167 Canal-st., (No. [illegible] new number,) 4 doors West of Varick-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchases, for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $150.

IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND Clocks, superior articles only: statues for niches and newel posts; Paris bronzes, candelabras, brackets, candlesticks with flexible tubing for gas; camel and mode[illegible] for lamps. For sale by DARDONVILLE, 441 Broadway.

"BUCKSKIN" SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—A large assortment on hand and for sale at SCOTT'S old established Furnishing Store, No. 158½ Fulton-st., corner Broadway.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer for sale a large assortment of trees and Plants for the street, the lawn, the orchard, the garden, and the greenhouse.

SUPERIOR TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING.—Priced catalogues gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] ... P. F. SMITH, Manufacturer of Stocks and Ties for the Trade, No. 63 Dey-st.

[illegible]—The only premium awarded by the American Institute at the late Fair for Stocks and Ties was to P. F. SMITH.

[illegible] SPRING STYLES will be ready Jan. 5, 1857.

[illegible] for the Season!—Thousands begin to suffer from a hacking cough as soon as Winter approaches ... [illegible] ... SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY ... [illegible]

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

[illegible] Chandeliers—Never before offered in any market, will be OPENED THIS WEEK, for the inspection of purchasers, by [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]-st.

[illegible] Brooklyn Athenæum Lectures.—The first lecture of the course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, by [illegible], Esq. Subject: [illegible]. Doors open at 7¼; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Price of tickets for the course, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, $3; gentleman's ticket, $2; lady's ticket, $1; single admission, 25 cents, to be obtained at the principal bookstores, the Librarian of the Athenæum, and at the door.

[illegible] Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the lecture room of the Pilgrim Church, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 11, at 7½ o'clock. An Essay will be read by [illegible]. Subject—Conscience, what it is, and its authority. The public generally are invited to attend.

C. F. HAYES, Chairman of Lectures and Meetings.

[illegible] Southern Aid Society.—The Anniversary exercises of the Southern Aid Society will be held at the [illegible] Church, in this City, near 6th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. [illegible], of [illegible], Va., and other gentlemen, are expected to address the meeting. JOS. C. STYLES, Corresponding Secretary.

[illegible] Selling Off to Close the Concern.—Machinery, tools and stock of the Screw Bolt Factory, No. [illegible], near Avenue C. Lathes, drilling, screw-cutting, [illegible] and punching machines; Dick's press, [illegible] machine and full assortment of smiths, machinists and bolt makers' tools.

JOHN CAMERON, Assignee.

[illegible] Diamond Lodge, No. 146, I. O. of O. F.—The members are requested to meet at the Jersey City Ferry-house, (this side,) TUESDAY evening, Nov. 11, at [illegible] o'clock, in order to visit Mechanics' Lodge, Jersey City.

CHAS. C. CURTIS, Secretary.

[illegible] Medicine Without Pay.—I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable person who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofula and old Ulcers it is unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—JOSEPH H. MOREHOUSE, son of Deacon Wm. B. Morehouse, of Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Conn., left his father's house Sabbath morning, Nov. 2, in a state of mental derangement. He is 29 years of age, medium stature, and wore away his common farm dress. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his afflicted parents and family.

BOARDING.

NO. 66 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—To let, with board, furnished or unfurnished, a handsome front room on second floor, or back parlor on first; also a single room. The house is new, with all the improvements, and only one block from Broadway. Dinner at six. Spanish and English spoken. References exchanged.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER—IN A PRIVATE family, in a pleasant house on Pacific, near Nevins-st., Brooklyn, may be had by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at from $10 to $16 per week. Address, post-paid, W. S., Box 1,864 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—TWO rooms to let, with board, in a genteel family, residing in neighborhood of Union-square. Modern improvements in house. Address box No. 513 Post-Office. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Newly and neatly furnished apartments for a lady and gentleman; also one single room. In a quiet family. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT rooms may be obtained at No. 118 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, can be had at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, Nos. [illegible] and 24 Essex-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—ON the Heights or vicinity, by a young man, in a pleasant private family or where there are few boarders. Address R., Box No. 4,127 New-York Post-Office.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITHOUT board, to a single gentleman, in a private family; location pleasant, in 16th-st.; gas, bath, &c. Address M. M. C., Times Office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN CLASSICALLY educated in the French, his native language, speaking English, experienced in teaching, and able to give excellent references, desires to give instruction in a respectable Protestant family for board. Address J. N. R., Chatham-square Post-Office.

SACRED MUSIC.—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE and competent to take charge of a choir, would accept a situation in New-York or Brooklyn—the latter preferred. Applications may be addressed to L. TISDALE, Box No. 1,970 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A LADY WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, teaches Music, Latin, and the various branches of English, and at present residing in this City, desires a re-engagement as resident governess. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 849 Post-Office.

WANTED—A LADY, EDUCATED FROM childhood in France, and who has had several years experience in teaching, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess; South preferred. Address HELEN, Times Office.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, PROFESSOR OF THE GUITAR, AT NO. 10 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Mr. SCHUBERT is sole agent for the sale of MARTIN'S justly celebrated Guitars.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH FRENCH AND Music in a school in the country. Apply personally to the room No. 63, St. Nicholas Hotel, between 12 o'clock M. and 2 P. M., this day, Nov. 11.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN THE ENGLISH Department of the Commercial Institute, No. 111 2d-st. None need apply but those who in reality are teachers and fair in penmanship.

A GENTLEMAN WHO IS PERFECTLY familiar with the English, French and Spanish languages is willing to devote some hours of his time to the tuition of the two last in a private family, where his services might be received in part payment for his board. Address INSTRUCTOR, Broadway Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS TWO OR three leisure hours each day, wishes to employ that time in teaching in a private family in this City. Is a graduate, and can teach English or the Classics. References furnished. Address J. W., Times Office.

A LADY, RESIDING IN CONNECTICUT, wishes to take a class of five or six little boys, from six to eight, to instruct in French, and music, if desired. Terms, by applying at the office of the Times.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—AT NO. 266 BROADWAY, 2 BOOK-keepers, 3 conductors, 4 clerks for shipping, for ticket and coal offices, 2 salesmen, 2 bar-keepers, 5 waiters, 2 baggagemen, 2 brakemen, 3 firemen, 4 men on steamers, 3 porters, 2 men for express wagons, 3 drivers, 2 coachmen and 3 boys for stores and for trades.

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WANTED—WITHOUT BOARD, PART OF AN up-town house, pleasantly situated, (not higher than 23d-st.,) for a genteel family of four persons, all adults. The best of references given. Address H. W., at HAWLAY & GLOVER'S office, No. 15 Wall-st.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXPERIenced girls, with [illegible] City reference. One [illegible] thorough plain cook and first-class [illegible]; the other, an efficient, attentive German [illegible] and seamstress, or chambermaid and [illegible]. Also, a good German girl for housework, and several other excellent and thorough cooks, [illegible] and nurses, of different nations, at MANNING'S Agency, 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A COOK AND chambermaid, (having 7 years' reference from their last places,) they are well recommended for character and competency; the cook will assist in the washing, or will cook, wash and iron, she is a good baker of bread and pies, &c.; the chambermaid will assist in the washing, or will do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to the country. Call at No. 94 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent girls; one as English cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, good baking; understands meats and poultry; gives excellent City references; wages $7 to $8; will go in a good, respectable boarding-house. The other is 16, a neat girl at the needle; is fond of children, and willing; wages $4 to $5; City references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF age, a situation in any capacity in a house of good standing or in an office; is respectably connected, of respectful disposition; has always resided at home in this City; is a good penman; has good references; has kept books by single entry. An answer to this within three days, addressed to H. P., *Daily Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AND HIGHLY respectable single lady, experienced in housekeeping and well fitted by education, and a cheerful disposition for the management of children, wishes to meet with a gentleman who needs in his family the services of one upon whom he might with entire confidence devolve the care of his household affairs. Address W. M., Box No. 2,563 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH PROtestant woman, to cook, wash and iron, or housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, willing to make herself generally useful; is neat, willing, trustworthy and economical. A good house preferred to high wages. Can produce highest references. To be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom or waiter, by an experienced Protestant young man who has served in the first families in Europe, and for seven years in this, where he can refer for honesty and capability. Apply for JAMES, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, or address office of this paper for three days. No objection to City or country, as he is steady and only wants work.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as dressmaker and seamstress. Advertiser perfectly understands cutting and making ladies' and children's garments. Would assist in housekeeping, if required. Unexceptionable references given as to character and capacity. Address, by note, J. C., No. 711 Broadway. No objections to go South.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation in a gentleman's family as first-rate cook; understands pastry in all its branches. No objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Has the best of city reference. Call at No. 201 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 1st floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant girl, a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to do general house work in a small private family; has got no relations in this country, and wants a steady home. Call No. 43, in the rear, Spring-st., next a store, 1st floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting children's clothes, and family sewing in general; would have no objections to assist with light chamberwork. Can give good City reference. Call, or apply by note, at No. 207 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family, who can be well recommended from her last place. Also a young woman as chambermaid or waitress. The best of City reference can be given. Apply to No. 128 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as seamstress and dressmaker; as an experienced nurse and seamstress; as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework; by very competent girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family, is a good cook, also understands all kinds of baking and pastry, is an excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference given. To be seen for two days at No. 122 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do plain sewing and to take care of children; or would do chamberwork and waiting; she is willing and obliging; she can be seen for two days at the umbrella store No. 112 22d-st., one door from 3d-av. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FARMER OR gardener, or both, by a man who thoroughly understands either business; unexceptionable references given; would have no objections to drive a carriage, on a small place. Apply, for two days, at Mr. McMILLAN'S, No. 87 Cedar-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-rate cook, an excellent ironer and washer, either as laundress or chambermaid; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Apply No. 85 22d-st., between 2d-av. and Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; she understands her business perfectly, and has lived with the best of families in this country and in the old; she can be seen at No. 126 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a professed cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and jellies; call at No. 129 9th-av., between 19th and 20th sts. till engaged; the best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do plain cooking and to assist in the washing and ironing; good maker of bread and biscuit; has lived five years and nine months in her last place. Call at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, and is also a good baker. She can produce the best of City reference. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 75 West 27th-st., on 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-rate cook in a private family. Best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av., in the store, third door from Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamber work and wash and iron, or house work for a small family. Has one year's reference. Call at No. 130 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, a situation in a small private family; is an excellent cook, washer, ironer and baker. Best City reference. Call at No. 181 1st-av., 2d-floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a respectable young woman, or to assist in the washing and ironing; four years reference from her last place; no objection to the country; apply at No. 215 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion, to do the chamberwork and waiting in a private family, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 96 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, with two years' reference, for general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 271 Bowery. Wages, $6.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation to go South as child's nurse or to wait upon an invalid lady; is accustomed to the sea and has the best of reference. Inquire at No. 115 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced cook; has lived six years with her last employer; can make all kinds of pastries and jellies. Apply at No. 261 33d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with the washing and ironing. Can give two years' City reference from her last place. Call at 204 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A PROTESTant girl, as nurse and seamstress. Apply or address No. 254 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION wanted in this City, by a Swedish lady, fully competent to take entire charge of a house. Please address, giving name and residence, W., this office.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETONS' ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

At the request of various Presidents and Superintendents of Railway Companies, we have delayed the issue of our November Number of the "Guide," in order that the changes which go into effect on the 3d of this month might be incorporated.

We could have published the "Guide" on the 1st of the month by simply publishing abstracts of departures, but we preferred to wait until we could give full and complete time-tables of the following roads, in which important changes are made:

Erie Railway.	Cleveland and Toledo Railway.
New-York Central Railway.	Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railway.
Hudson River Railway.	Michigan Central Railway.
Harlem Railway.	Michigan Southern Railway.
New-Haven Railway.	Naugatuck Railway.
New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railway.	Norwich and Worcester Railway.
Boston and Worcester Railway.	Providence and Worcester Railway.
Western Railway.	Petersburg Railway.
Great Western (Canada) Railway.	New-Haven and New-London Railway.
Cleveland and Erie Railway.	Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway.
Chicago and Rock Island Railway.	
Michigan Central Railway.	
Mobile and Ohio Railway.	

Together with important changes on over one hundred roads that have taken place since the issue of the October number of the Guide.

CONTENTS OF NOVEMBER NUMBER:

I.—MAP OF THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.
II.—MAP OF THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
III.—MAP OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.
IV.—Over SIXTY MAPS of the PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS throughout the United States and Canadas.
V.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS. Illustrated.
VI.—BIOGRAPHY OF D. C. McCALLUM, Superintendent of the Erie Railroad, with portrait.
VII.—NOTES BY THE WAY; or, America by River and Rail. Continued.
VIII.—INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL: Comic Sketches—How to make Niagara Falls Useful as well as Beautiful—Ten Minutes in a Superintendent's Office—Running off the Track, &c.
IX.—INDEX TO DIVERGING ROUTES.
X.—INDEX OF NEARLY ONE THOUSAND OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS, VILLAGES AND CITIES UPON THE RAILWAYS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.
XI.—SAILING OF THE VARIOUS STEAMERS AND STEAMBOATS, to and from various ports of the United States and Europe.
XII.—A GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES.
XIII.—NEW TIME TABLES, including changes to Nov. 3.
XIV.—A COMMERCIAL REGISTER of the Principal Houses and Firms in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, &c., &c. Names of the Principal Business Houses will be added from month to month, which addition alone will render the Guide invaluable to the business as well as the traveling community.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL UNION "NOT SUBDUED."—A meeting of this Union will be held at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 11. Hon. JOHN A. KING, Governor elect, and GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq., will speak. Friends of Fremont and Dayton turn out.

B. F. MANIERRE, President.
D. H. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the New-York Female Assistance Society will be held in the Lecture-room of the Dutch Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock. An address will be delivered and the annual Report read. Subscribers and friends are invited to attend.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE YOUNG Men's Christian Union will be held TUESDAY, Nov. 11, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Lecture room, second floor of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Question for discussion: *Does the New Testament Inculcate the Doctrine of Non-Resistance.* CLEMENT D. NEUMAN, Rec. Sec.

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TO RETIRING DRUGGISTS.—WANTED—A first-class, well-furnished modern drug store, with dwelling attached, in a desirable location, for cash. Address PHARMACY, Box No. 2,139 New-York Post-Office.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—THE COLUMBUS, adapted for towing; hull and machinery in thorough repair, coppered and in complete order for immediate use. Apply at Staten Island Ferry Office, Whitehall-st.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CLASSES.—Members of the Association wishing to join in the study of the French or German languages during the coming Winter, are requested to meet at the rooms of the Association, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock, when all necessary arrangements will be perfected for commencing study the following week.

The most competent and successful teachers have been secured, and terms are made so low as to be within the reach of all.

Any person can avail himself of these opportunities to get a thorough knowledge of the modern languages, by becoming a member of the Association.

Annual dues [illegible]
Tuition, 40 lessons [illegible]

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., [illegible] Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES, SETS, &c., From Auction. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

Will offer on Monday the balance of those white and colored Cambric Sets, at 75 cents per set.

Fine White do., $1 per set.

Also, a large lot of Breakfast and Traveling sets, embroidered, from $1 25 to $5 per set.

We are also in receipt of a large lot of French Jaconet and Swiss Collars, from 75 cents to $1 50 each.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. From Auction.

10 cases of Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per doz.

10 cases of Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $2@$3 25 per doz.

5 cases of Hemstitched and Grass Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from $2 25 to $6 per doz.

French Embroidered, Swiss, Point, Gauze, Honiton, and Valenciennes sets, in great variety.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

Auction goods at great bargains.

25,000 rich colored silks from 4s. 6d. to 10s.—very cheap—at ANDREW G. COLBY'S, No. 269 Grand-st., corner Eldridge.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Great bargains in shawls at COLBY'S this week; also, merinoes, paramettas, plaids, de laines, prints, hosiery, gloves, beside a very large lot of blankets, quilts and counterpanes. The public may insure great bargains by calling early this week. ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 269 Grand, corner Eldridge-st.

VELVET FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, Varying in price, from $65 to $100. Patterns perfectly elegant. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

POINT LACE SETS. POINT APPLIQUE SETS. HONITON SETS. MEDALLION SETS. EMBROIDERED AND INSERTED SETS.

An elegant assortment just opened at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

Our assortment of Velvet Cloth Cloaks is complete, embracing All the most desirable shapes And different materials now in vogue.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LACE APPLIQUE AND JACQUARD DRAPERIES, At $6 per pair.

From late auction sales, at prices less than cost to import. Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

ELEGANT SILK ROBES FOR $20.

Will be opened this morning, by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, a first selection—desirable.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Invite especial attention to their large and magnificent stock of Dress Goods, Just received by steamers *Atlantic* and *Asia*, Comprising ROBES WITH CHENE, MOIRE ANTIQUE, PLUSH, AND VELVET FLOUNCES, Ball Dresses, Embroideries, Laces, Paris Made Cloaks, Real India Camels' Hair Shawls, &c., &c., &c.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF! A BANKRUPT STOCK OF DRY GOODS. $30,000

Worth of Silks, Shawls, De laines, Cloaks, Prints, Shirtings, Flannels, Linens, Damasks, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, &c., will be offered for sale this morning, at about one-half the original cost, at

N. W. HALSTEAD'S Old Stand, No. 98 Canal-st., west of Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!

The greatest bargains ever offered in New-York:
10,000 yards fine English de Laines, 1s. per yard.
6,000 yards printed French Cambrics, 1s. 3d. per yard.
5,000 yards Lupin's Bombazines, 8s. per yard.

Cloaks and Bonnets for deep and second mourning, in great variety, 20 per cent. below usual prices.

W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK CHANTILLY LACES.

A great variety; also, wide, for flounces, collars, and sets in point, and all other rich laces.

PARIS EMBROIDERIES,

In collars, sleeves, handkerchiefs, capes, basques, skirts, robes, insertions, edgings, infants' caps, and simply embroidered articles for mourning.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

50 CASES OF YARD-WIDE CALICOES, FAST COLORS, At 1s. per yard, Will be opened at retail, on Monday, Nov. 10.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

500 PIECES OF HANDSOME FALL SILKS will be opened on Monday, Nov. 10, AT 75 CENTS PER YARD, (worth one dollar.)

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MERINOES, SAXONY PLAIDS, DE LAINES, And BEAVER CLOTHS, From Auction, below cost of importation.

C. G. HOOK, No. 703 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will offer on Monday, Nov. 10, some CHEAP GOODS, IN FRENCH MERINOES AND ALL-WOOL PLAIDS.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FRENCH AND REAL IRISH POPLINS AND VALENCIAS.

The richest goods ever imported.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS!

Call and examine the stock of CLOAKS At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st., West of Broadway.

SILKS.

LANE & PORTER Will offer this morning new stripe and plaid silks, 5s., 7s., and 8s. Elegant do., 8s. and 10s.

No. 72 Canal-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Beautiful Stella Shawls $3, worth $6.

Long and square Broché at $10, $12 and $15, worth twice the amount.

A great variety of other Shawls at equally low prices.

No. 98 Canal-st.

SHAWLS, In great variety and at low prices, at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st., west of Broadway.

SILKS.

HEAVY PLAID and STRIPE SILKS at 6s., worth 10s.

ELEGANT do. do., at 8s. and 10s., worth 12s. and 16s.

These goods must be sold within a few days, to close the concern. No. 98 Canal-st., west of Broadway.

RICH BLACK SILKS, AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD. Bischoff's and other celebrated makes, at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS. PLAIN, FIGURED AND PLAID. At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

VELVET FLOUNCED AND SILK ROBES, Received by the *Asia*, will be opened on Monday, Nov. 10.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., near Broadway.

EVENING DRESS GOODS.

A good assortment now in store and for sale cheap, by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., near Broadway.

HEAVY LINEN SHEETING SLIGHTLY Soiled. Also, two cases of pillow covering, and Damasks from auction, cheap.

C. G. HOOK, No. 703 Broadway.

COTTON YARN, BATTINGS, WADDINGS, &c.—Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.; Wicking, Cotton Twine, Cotton Battings, black and white Waddings, by the bale, sheet and yard, to suit purchasers. City and country merchants are respectfully invited by

THOS. GWYNNE, No. 24 Cedar-st.

MILLINERY.

HOMER & KETCHUM OFFER AT LOW PRICES, FOR CASH, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, CHENILLE, STRAW AND VELVET ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., &c.

Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William-st., New-York.

MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO. SOlicit the attention of ladies to their millinery rooms, No. 7 Bond-st., where may be seen, at all times, a rich and complete assortment of hats, caps, and head-dresses. Especial exhibition of the latest styles on Thursday of every week during the season. Mourning goods on hand and made to order.

[illegible] FAIR.

[illegible] CONCERT [illegible] CRYSTAL PALACE. [illegible] BODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BAND, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 11.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Crystal Palace March [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible] at Ajia, from "Il Trovatore," "D'Amor [illegible]"
[illegible]
9. Mazourka, "Des Traineaux" [illegible]
10. Quartette, "Rigoletto" [illegible]
11. Crimean Polka [illegible]
12. Trab, Trab [illegible]

A Concert will be given on every evening during the continuance of the LADIES' FAIR, now being held at the Crystal Palace. Fair will continue open day and evening for ten days. Admission 25 Cents.

THALBERG'S SECOND CONCERT. TUESDAY, Nov. 11, at NIBLO'S SALOON. Mme. CORA DE WILHORST. Signor [illegible]. Conductor [illegible] Signor [illegible]

M. THALBERG Will play Fantasias on "Lucrezia Borgia" and "Don Giovanni," his "Tarantella," and his celebrated FANTASIA ON MOSE.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Reserved Seats, $1 50. Will be sold on Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 10 and 11, at the Up-Town Office [illegible] C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Down-Town Office, Van Norden & King's, No. 45 Wall-st.

Admission Tickets, $1. Will be sold in the evening at the door.

The Third and Fourth CONCERTS on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 13 and 15.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½. TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 11, 1856. THE GREAT HITS OF THE SEASON. THE WONDERFUL RAVELS, In the new grand comic Pantomime of BLANCHE; or, THE RIVAL FAIRIES. With the great

Antoine [illegible]
Jerome [illegible]

MLLE. ROBERT AND THE BALLET COMPANY, In Brilliant's new PRIMA DONNA DIVERTISSEMENT.

The entertainments to commence with the comic Pantomime of THE SOLDIER FOR LOVE.

Tobard [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK—The Wonderful Ravels, Mlle. Robert, BLANCHE, and other entertainments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FOURTEENTH-STREET. SECOND NIGHT OF THE LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, 1856, Will be presented Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, in 3 acts, L'ETOILE DU NORD.

Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Madame BERTUCCA-MARETZEK, Misses SIEDENBURG and FYNE, Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, and COLETTI.

Admission, ONE DOLLAR; Second Circle [illegible]. Secured Seats, 50 cents extra; Amphitheatre [illegible]

Seats may be secured at the Academy, or at Hall & Son's, 239 Broadway.

Doors open at 7¼; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½; commences at 7. Engagement of MR. WALLACK. TUESDAY, November 11. LAST NIGHT OF AS YOU LIKE IT.

Jaques [illegible] Mr. Wallack
Adam [illegible]
Orlando [illegible]

(Being his last appearance previous to his departure for the South.)

Touchstone [illegible] Mr. Walcot [illegible]

First night of THE WITCH OF WINDERMERE. Mr. Dyott, Mr. G. Holland, Mr. [illegible], and Mrs. Gannon will also perform to-night.

To-morrow—First night of Tobin's fine Comedy of THE HONEYMOON.

The Duke [illegible]
Jacques [illegible]
Rolando [illegible]
Juliana [illegible]
Volante [illegible] Miss Mary [illegible]

Thursday—THE STRANGER and LAVATER.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY. TUESDAY—Two capital comedies. The favorite play of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, In which Mr. and Mrs. E. Davenport will appear. Also, the successful play of SELF, received for [illegible] nights with great applause.

Mr. Burton in his original part of [illegible]. Mrs. E. Davenport, Mrs. C. Howard, Miss [illegible] Marshall, Mrs. A. Parker, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. T. [illegible] &c.

TO-MORROW—The new comedy of PRESENTED AT COURT, received with applause last night.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS. NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.

From the great success of DRED; OR THE DISMAL SWAMP. It will be repeated all this week.

G. Swaine Buckley in the great character of [illegible] Old Tiff.
R. Bishop Buckley in the funny part of [illegible] Tom Tit.
Miss C. Hiffert [illegible]

Mr. Percival, and the rest of the admired troupe, in prominent characters.

Preceding which NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Concert commences at 7¾ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

MADAME D'ANGRI.

The public are respectfully informed that MADAME D'ANGRI, Cantante di Camera to H. M. the Emperor of Austria, and Prima Contralto Assoluta from Her Majesty's Theater, and the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, London, has arrived in the *Fulton*, on a professional tour through the United States.

Further particulars in future advertisements.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $4. THIS EVENING, Nov. 11, the entertainment will commence with the local Drama in 3 acts, of WEALTH AND WORTH, OR, THE MECHANIC'S [illegible]. To be followed by [illegible] ASPHODEL, OR, THE ENCHANTED PEN. The whole to conclude with the Comedietta of STATE SECRETS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE OF "DRED!" ONE WEEK MORE OF GEN. TOM THUMB AS TOM TIT, AS HE DEPARTS FOR EUROPE. DRED is performed for THIS WEEK ONLY, EVERY EVENING, at 7½; and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. OTHER AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock, GEN. TOM THUMB in his unique entertainments, Songs, Dances, New Farces, &c. The GREAT SNAKES are now in their NEW DEN. One of them has just swallowed 8 live pigs and 3 live rabbits at a meal, and another is expected hourly to feed. Admittance, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $300, including light.

BALL SEASON.

The price for ball-nights has been reduced, to $[illegible], including all the privileges of the house, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and [illegible]. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the [illegible].

MARTIN'S THREE GRAND PICTURES. NOW ON EXHIBITION, AT WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S, [illegible] Broadway. Admission, Twenty-five Cents. Hours of exhibition from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. ABBOTT'S [illegible] MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continual resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

MISS SARA STEVENS RESPECTFULLY announces that she will give a Dramatic and Poetical Reading at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11. Tickets 50 cents—to be had at the door and at Crowen's bookstore. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS! BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., NOS. 51 AND 53 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y., Offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL a very desirable assortment of LADIES' FANCY FURS, Consisting of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY MARTEN, MINK, STONE MARTEN and FITCH, manufactured in the latest (most fashionable) styles EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—P. H. PHILLIPS [illegible] most respectfully to invite the attention of the public to his removal from No. 287 to No. 279 Grand-st., next to Columbian Hall, with an extensive stock of the most fashionable furs, all of the latest Parisian styles, comprising Russian, Hudson Bay, sables, mink, marten, stone marten, fitch marten, ermine, chinchilla, cardinals, capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c., all of which he can offer at such prices as will astonish purchasers. Ladies, lose no time, but call and judge for yourselves before the cold weather appears. P. S.—Also an assortment of gentlemen's fur gloves, fur trimmings, sleigh robes, &c.

FURS—LANDAY'S FURS. None to surpass them this season. Orders carefully executed. No. [illegible] Broadway.

FURS, FURS.—A LARGE AND CHOICE ASsortment for ladies and misses, unsurpassed by any. Misses' and children's Beavers in all their varieties. The latest styles of Children's Velvet and Cloth Caps.

KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 125 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SALAMANDER SAFES made by L. Fredrick. Also, doors of different sizes, one pair unfinished, together with two vices and other small tools, at No. 61 Ann-st.

[illegible] No. 10—6 P. M. [illegible] at old prices. [illegible] Rio, 9c.@11½c., and St. Domingo at [illegible] —Is moderately inquired for at pretty firm [illegible]

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
[illegible]	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
[illegible]	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Middling Fair	13	13	13¼	13½
[illegible]	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for desirable [illegible] and Western Flour is pretty active [illegible], with sales reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the [illegible]

[illegible]	$6 25@$6 40
[illegible]	6 40@ 6 55
[illegible] and Extra State	6 65@ 6 90
[illegible] Indiana and Upper Lake	6 40@ 6 70
[illegible] Superfine Ohio	6 65@ 6 85
[illegible]	6 50@ 6 75
[illegible]	6 75@ 7 25
[illegible] and Wisconsin	6 75@ 7 75
[illegible]	7 00@ 8 25
[illegible]	6 90@ 7 10
[illegible]	7 25@ 8 75
[illegible]	7 50@ 8 50

[illegible] continues scarce and quiet; superfine to [illegible] @$7 75 ℔ bbl.; 350 bbls. changed hands. [illegible] Southern is brisk and firm. The transactions since our last comprise about 3,800 bbls. [illegible] Mixed to Fancy and extra, at $7@$8 and $8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, yet it is worth [illegible] for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal rules dull and heavy, mainly at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 87½@[illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17 [illegible]@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and salable at $3 12½@$3 25 for half, and $6 for whole bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker and firmer, with sales reported of about 68,000 bushels, including fair to good Canadian White, at $1 64@$1 68; Western do. at $1 [illegible]; and ordinary to choice Western Red at $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet firm at [illegible] ℔ bushel. 4,800 bushels have been sold [illegible]. Oats are in fair request and are worth 46c. [illegible] for Ohio and Lake; 43c.@46c. for State; 41c.@ [illegible], and 38c.@41c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is in fair demand and is firm, at $1 18@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is more abundant and though moderately active, it is depressed. There were sales reported of about [illegible],000 bushels, at 65c.@67c. for unsound, heated and damp; 69c.@70c. for Mixed; 70c.@72c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 71c.@73c. for Northern and Southern White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There have been 800 bales River disposed of at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 70c.@80c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in fair demand, and they are [illegible] held at from 8c.@11c. ℔ lb. Old rule dull and heavy at 4c.@6c. ℔ lb.

IRON—There were 180 tons Scotch Pig taken at $30 [illegible] usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Are still salable and steady at $1 81¼ for [illegible], ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Rules quiet at unchanged prices.

LIME—Rockland is still in demand, and is firm at [illegible] for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears scarce and in request at [illegible] prices. New-Orleans, 55c.@57c.; Porto Rico, [illegible]; Cuba Muscovado, 47c.@52c.; and [illegible] Cuba, 40c.@43c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is plenty, inactive, and languid at $1 60@$1 62½ for common, ℔ 310 lbs.; and $2 [illegible] for No. 1 and White, ℔ 280 lbs. Tar is unchanged. Crude Turpentine is in improved demand, and is firm at $3 12½@$3 25 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine sells slowly at 45c.@46c. ℔ gal. Parties disagree about prices for large lots.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are unaltered. [illegible] not very active, but it is stiffly held at from [illegible]. Lard Oil is quiet and depressed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive and languid, with [illegible] reported of only about 280 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for Mess and $18 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut meats are [illegible] demand, though they can be had at 8¾c.@ [illegible] for Hams, and 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet and languid, at 9¼c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at [illegible]@12½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in slack request, at [illegible]. The transactions since our last contain [illegible] bbls., at $6@$7 25 for Country Prime; $8 [illegible] for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do.; and $11 50@$12 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull and nominal at $14@$17 ℔ tce. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17 50@$20 ℔ bbl. Butter is active and buoyant at 16c.@21c. for Ohio; 19c.@ [illegible] for common to very good State; and 28c.@29c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were sales reported of 85 tcs. of common to choice, at from $3 87½@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is fair, and prices are very firm. The sales effected since our last embrace about [illegible] hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8¼c.@10c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 15,000 lbs. prime were reported at 11¼c.@12c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—About 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison have been disposed of at 33½c.@34c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no essentially new feature. For Liverpool—Cotton, ½d.@5-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. @2s. 1½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Tobacco, 30s.@30s. ℔ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & COMPANY,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all the
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.
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Mercantile Credits for Europe, &c., on Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London; and for India, China, &c., on GEO. PEABODY & CO., or on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, of London, having BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
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Hong-Kong, Bombay, Madras,
Singapore.
Credits for Australia on the Bank of New South Wales of London.
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MAITLAND and NEWCASTLE..........Hunter River
BRISBANE and IPSWICH..........Moreton Bay
VICTORIA BRANCHES:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
CASTLEMAINE..........Mount Alexander
BALARAT.
SANDHURST AGENCY..........Bendigo
OVENS AGENCY.
ALSO, DRAFTS ON SAN FRANCISCO.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 40 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,
(excluding Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.
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Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	[illegible]
Jacob [illegible],	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
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JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight drafts on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
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TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by NISSAN & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 26 Wall-st. References—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1856.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank, having unanimously resolved to increase its capital stock from one million two hundred thousand [illegible], to one million eight hundred thousand [illegible], the present stockholders are hereby notified that an installment of fifty per cent. will be required to be paid on the sixth day of January, 1857; and the balance of fifty per cent. on the sixth day of February 1857, with interest from the sixth day of January, 1857.
Books of subscription will be opened at the Bank on the [illegible] day of November next.
THOMAS TILESTON, President.
PHINEAS M. BRYSON, Cashier.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—
Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—A GOOD SECOND mortgage, on strictly first-class improved City property, will be sold at a liberal discount.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$30,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND mortgage, in one or more sums, to suit applicants, on good productive real estate in this City. Apply to E. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., 2d story, front room.

INSTRUCTION.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, room No. 6, Library-floor. The subscriber, who is now entering upon his twelfth annual engagement as teacher of the German Classes of the Mercantile Library Association, has taken the above room for the accommodation of his private pupils.
MORITZ ERTHEILER,
Author of "Easy Lessons in German," and "A German Phrase Book."

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 46 East 35th-st., (between Madison and 4th-avs.)—Mrs. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S Boarding and Day School for a limited number of pupils. The second term of the present scholastic year commences Nov. 24. The valuable services of Prof. D. I. KRUGER are engaged in the Latin and Mathematical Department. A few pupils would be received to join the Dancing Class.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 263 Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Mrs. W. D. MILDEBERGER, Principal. The location is retired, healthy and delightful. The charge for boarding pupils is $150 per annum; this includes board, fuel and washing, tuition in the elementary and higher branches of English, Music, Drawing, French and Latin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select classical and commercial boarding school for boys. The next session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 5. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. LYON & RAYNOR, No. 26 Beekman-st., of JAS. H. WILCOX, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., CHAPMAN & SMITH, No. 343 Broadway, and HATTON & CO., No. 510 Broadway, or by addressing D. S. ROWE, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 600 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited, and the education imparted is thorough. The discipline is mild, but decided. The School is under the sole charge of the subscriber, except in the French Department. A few vacancies yet remain. For particulars, inquire as above, No. 600 Broadway, second floor.
E. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

WARWICK INSTITUTE—WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—C. I. BURNET, A. M., Principal. The Winter Term of the Warwick Institute will commence on Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Circulars with full information may be obtained at the store of Mr. JOHN GILMORE, No. 92 6th-av., New-York.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 156 2d-av.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOY'S, (formerly D. P. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 282 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

MISS SEAMAN EDUCATES A LIMITED number of pupils in music, drawing in every style, French, writing and arithmetic and English branches $3 per week. A few young ladies boarded with tuition, $5 per week. Each branch taught separately, $1 per week. Good references. Apply, morning, at No. 63 West 18th-st.

$2—LADIES' WRITING-CLASSES—IN-cluding stationery; Bookkeeping for gentlemen, $10, time unlimited; Algebra, Arithmetic, Reading, &c. Prices reduced at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 282 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Open day and evening.

PROTESTANT FAMILY EDUCATION IN PARIS.—A Protestant school for boys has been opened at No. 6 Rue Balzac, (Champs Elysées,) Paris, by Prof. FEZANDIE, late of the Protestant College, Bordeaux. References: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, Henry M. Field, Marcus Spring.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LA-dies, at Cedar Glen, Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y., Miss FOSTER, Principal, will reopen Nov. 3. REFERENCE—DANIEL APPLETON, No. 346 Broadway, and C. SHEPARD, No. 152 Fulton-st.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, 776 Greenwich-st. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, 763 Broadway.

SELECT CLASSICAL FRENCH AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman Class of Columbia College—under the charge of Prof. DRISLER and WM. H. WILSON. For terms, &c., inquire of H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Embracing a Primary Commercial and Classical Department, is now in full and successful operation, under the supervision of the Faculty of the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE WINTER TERM OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 5th inst. A few vacancies are yet to be filled.
CHARLES BARTLETT.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 626 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., is now open. Residence of the Principal, 273 10th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 46 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

$112 PER ANNUM.—HUDSON RIVER IN-STITUTE.—Three miles from Hudson, at Claverack, N. Y. C. H. GARDNER, Asst. Principal.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NO. 81 EAST 16th-st., under the instruction of J. H. TYNG.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON THE MORNING OF the 10th inst., a Safe Key, Herrings' Patent, near Cortlandt-st. ferry. Any person finding the same will please return it to No. 23 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and receive the above reward and thanks of the owner.
SAML. HETHERINGTON.

$15 REWARD.—LOST—A GOLD WATCH with a cross and three initials engraved upon the case. The finder will receive the above reward upon leaving it with Mr. Brown, watchmaker, at Messrs. BALL & BLACK'S, No. 247 Broadway.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE PAID by the undersigned for a black leather wallet, lost in going from Chambers-st., over the Park, down Beekman st. to Fulton ferry, containing $54 in notes, mostly of the Agawam Bank, a dollar or two in change, and sundry other papers. HADDEN, TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 83 Chambers-st.

$25 REWARD.—LOST—A GOLD BRACELET with a cluster of diamonds on back. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at the office of the Gramercy Park House, east side of Gramercy Park.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., may be had at either of the Academies. The usual *soirees* will be given.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to assure his patrons that no exertion will be omitted that will be of advantage to his pupils, or in any way maintain the gratifying reputation now possessed by his Academies.

DANCING SCHOOL AT NO. 54 EAST *THIRTEENTH-STREET WEST OF BROADWAY.*—Mr. CHARRUAUD'S classes are now open for the season, pupils can commence at any time. On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, and 3½ AFTERNOON, for young ladies and masters. Monthly soirées as usual, exclusively for parents and pupils. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 56 West 14th-st., New York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Days in New York, Wednesdays and Saturdays, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M. Gentleman's Class, Mondays and Thursdays, at 7½ P. M. Brooklyn, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3½ P. M. Schools and Private Classes attended in both cities. Soirées given as usual.

MRS. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL AT Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Pupils can enter at any time.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

MINIATURES ON JEWELRY.—THE ATTENTION of the American public is respectfully invited to LOUIS SCHNEIDER'S miniature copies from daguerreotype likenesses. *They may be seen at No. 167 Broadway,* Room No. 12, and are not only exquisitely beautiful, but the tints being burnt into a metallic flux, are incorrodible, absolutely imperishable and indestructible either from use or any known agency.
The application of enamelled or encaustic painting on brooches, bracelets, watches, breastpins, buttons or even on minuter surfaces, is now very successfully adopted, and embraces not only ideal subjects, but is very suitable for miniatures, combining a most accurate portrait, with the intrinsic and sterling value of neat or costly jewelry, and constituting a novel and appropriate form for presents, or convenient mementos of departed or distant friends.
The subscriber, (who will be most happy to show specimens of this charming novelty in the fashionable world, to ladies or gentlemen who may honor him with a visit,) has secured the services of the most talented enamel painters of Paris and Geneva, and upon delivery of a daguerreotype with verbal description of color and complexion, is in a position to execute any order confided to him, without loss of time. L. SCHNEIDER, Agent for Meunier's Geneva watches and jewelry, No. 167 Broadway Room No. 12

VERY SUPERIOR CANDIES
OF EVERY KIND.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN NEW-YORK.
At the lowest market price, by
STEWART & BUSSING,
Wholesale Confectioners, No. 425 Pearl-st.

THE AMERICAN
BITTER ALE.
Brewed in Wheeling, Va., and offered as equal
TO ANY IMPORTED.
Purchasers and amateurs of pale India ale are requested to taste this before purchasing elsewhere. It is put up in hogsheads, barrels, half barrels and bottles, and for sale by JAMES M. SANDERSON, sole agent, No. 1 South William-st.

GENTS'
PATENT ENAMELED COLLARS.
The most beautiful and economical article ever invented. Cost less than paid for washing linen collars, and can be worn longer without soiling. For sale at all Furnishing Stores, and wholesale only by the manufacturers,
E. H. VALENTINE & CO.,
No. 408 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT the residence No. 145 West 24th-st.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, as above, on THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture of the house, made by Weene and others of the best makers in the city. The sale will be peremptory, rain or shine; the goods must be removed immediately. The furniture consists, in part, of splendid rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, with every modern improvement, richly inlaid with pearl, embroidered cover and stool; rich tapestry and Wilton carpets, solid carved rosewood suite parlor furniture, made to order, ten months ago, covered in rich crimson satin, with elegant Turkish and reception chairs to match; a number of costly paintings, on glass and canvas; superb rosewood marble-top etagere, with plate front; richly carved mahogany furniture, en suite; statuary; top, centre and pier tables; lace and brocade curtains; splendid Dresden and marble vases and statuary, with a number of unique parlor ornaments; superior oak extension table, 16 feet, made to order, with dining-room chairs and buffet to match; rich China dinner-set, 180 pieces; tea do., with a large and costly variety of amber, ruby and crystal cut-glass, China, silverware, cutlery, &c., of every description; rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, with marble tops; one full enamelled chamber suite; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; elegant French hair mattresses, beds, &c.; spring-seat chairs, rockers, clocks, English oil-cloth; superb mahogany book-case, secretary, &c., with the basement furniture. The house is to rent from now until May next, with a lease of three years from that time. Possession as soon as the goods can be removed. Catalogues can be obtained at the house, and the furniture examined early on the morning of sale.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
250 BUILDING LOTS AT SHERWOOD, SOUTH BERGEN.—DAVID SCOTT will sell at public auction, THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11 and 12, commencing each day at 2 o'clock, on the ground, all that most desirable property in South Bergen, at the junction of the Bergen Point and Newark Plank Road, near the Toll Gate, within 1½ miles of Jersey City Ferry, and known as the late estate of Jeremiah Jackson, Esq., adjoining the beautiful grounds of Sherwood, on Bergen Heights. The above property is the most desirable of any yet offered at public auction, being elevated 150 feet above tide water, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Highlands, Staten Island, and surrounding country, making one of the grandest views in the world.
Gentlemen doing business in the City of New-York, desiring a very delightful location for a residence, within thirty minutes to City Hall or Wall-st., should avail themselves of this opportunity. The above lots will be sold in plots of four and eight lots, with privilege of more, if desired, the object of the owners being to sell this very beautiful property to gentlemen that will improve it in such a manner as will preserve the respectability and elegance of the neighborhood, so that it may be justly termed one of the most elegant and convenient locations for a gentleman's residence in this country.
TERMS—Ten per cent. and Auctioneer's fee on the day of sale; forty per cent. on the 1st day of December, the remainder on bond and mortgage. Warrantee deeds, with clause against nuisance, will be given. For maps and further particulars, inquire of
D. SCOTT, Auctioneer,
No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
Omnibuses will convey persons to and from the ground, free of expense, on the days of sale.
N. B.—Every lot put up will be positively sold without regard to value.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF TWO PAIRS OF SPLENDID HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid pair of long-tail bay horses, about 15½ hands high, probably the finest pair of horses in the State, said to have cost $1,000. They are said to travel together in 2:50; they will be sold separately or together; one of the horses is said to have cost $2,000.
Also, a splendid pair of short-tailed black horses, very stylish drivers, quite fast, and very desirable for any gentleman; they are said to have cost from $800 to $1,000; good size for carriage or wagon.
Also, two sets first-rate harness, made by Trainor—one set for carriage and one for light wagon.
Also, a set of single harness for wagon, by same maker.
Also, blankets, sheets, saddle, bridle, &c., &c.
Also, one elegant phaeton, with basket-worked body, made by Lawrence, and not used over two or three times, cost $700.
Also, one light trotting wagon, made by Lawrence, in good order, and but little used, with pole, &c., &c.
The above can be examined at any time previous to the sale, at the stable of D. S. Javis, No. 1,000 Broadway, corner 27th-st. Sale will be positive on the above day, by order of the Court.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
BY W. S. MELLOR, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, Nov. 11, commencing at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at salesrooms Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, assignee's sale of the richest collection of custom-made cabinet furniture offered at public sale this Fall. The stock is now arranged for exhibition. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to view the goods previous to sale. It would be impossible to enumerate all the articles contained in the sale. For the accommodation of Southern and Western merchants we have made ample arrangements for packing and delivering at reasonable charge, by experienced persons. Purchasers are assured that every lot on the catalogue will be sold positively, without reserve, by order of the assignee, being the entire stock of a first-class manufacturer removed to our salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting in part of elegant parlor suites, covered in costly brocatel, plush and hair cloth, and of the latest and most fashionable styles; rich centre tables, etageres, buffets, wardrobes, escritoires, Turkish chairs; recumbent chairs, in morocco; book-cases, lined with satin wood, music cabinets, thirty-five richly decorated and plain enameled chamber suites, solid oak do.; rosewood, mahogany, and walnut do., in great variety; easy and rocking chairs, parlor chairs, tête-à-têtes; extension tables, fourteen feet long, in great variety of styles; oak chairs, lounges, lounge beds, hall stands, hall chairs, reception do.

S. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.
BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—NEW Auction and Commission house, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room. Special and peremptory sale of rich golden and diamond jewelry, being the balance of a stock of a retailer declining business, consisting in part of magnificent diamond pins, brooches, rings, bracelets, &c., &c.; magnificent ladies' watches inlaid with diamonds on back, and fully warranted; also, about 30 or 40 fine English patent levers, chronometers, duplex and detached levers, sterling silver and plated watches, with a line of fine gold pins, brooches, finger-rings, bracelets, gents' Mosaic pins, masonic pins; vest, guard and fob chains. All of the above watches are fully warranted in every respect—makers, Jurgensen and Co., Joseph Johnson, Tobias, Lee, Bouzier frères & Co. and all the celebrated makers in Europe. Catalogues can be had on application at the office on Tuesday morning. Goods on exhibition morning of sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., for account of whom it may concern, diamonds, jewelry, gold watches, comprising a large and choice assortment of elegant diamond rings, pins, ear-rings, breastpins, bracelets, crosses, &c., together with opal, garnet, and pearl set jewelry of every description; elegant diamonds, single stone and cluster rings, single stone and cluster diamond scarf pins, diamond ear-rings in clusters, and single stone with pendants; suites of gold enameled breastpins, bracelets and ear-rings; gold thimbles, toothpicks, spectacles, pencil cases, &c.; silver boxes, &c. Watches—Fine gold lepine lever chronometers, duplex hunting levers, &c., with double and single dials, by the best English, Swiss and French makers; fine gold fob, vest and guard chains of various patterns, together with a large assortment of other jewelry. Every article warranted as represented in catalogue.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—E. B. FRANKLIN WILL sell, at auction, at the stores of FRANKLIN, PETRI & Co., No. 85 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, extensive stock of cabinet-made furniture, splendid gilt-frame French plate mirrors and pier glasses, over 100 oil-paintings, of superior merit, by Bosse, Coates, Valaditi, and other eminent artists; French China ware, cut glassware, superior treble silver-plated ware, large variety of fancy clocks, hair mattresses, paillasses, pillows and bolsters, &c. Also, at 11½ o'clock, six superior rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes. The attention of the trade, private housekeepers, and others, in want of superior furniture, is invited to this sale, as the stock to be sold is of the very best make, and will be fully warranted, and sold without reserve. Descriptive catalogues on morning of sale.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, HOLLOW, TIN AND WOODEN WARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, HORSE, WAGON, &c.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., by order of Smith D. Bellows, Esq., Assignee, a general assortment of stoves, ranges, and furnaces of the most approved patterns; hollow, tin and wooden ware; together with a general variety of house-furnishing articles, consisting in part of plated, Britannia, and block-tin ware, baskets, brushes, mats, &c. Also, horse and wagon, showcases, gas-fixtures, shelving, tools, &c. Catalogues can be had on the premises or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF an assorted stock of Groceries, Sugars, Teas, Candles, Soap, Brandy, Gin, Scotch and Irish Whisky, cigars, &c., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ A. M., at salesroom, No. 82 Cedar-st.; also, in front of store on same day, at 11½ A. M., a black horse 8 years old, trots a mile in 3 minutes, stylish and handsome, kind in single or double harness, stands without tying; a splendid horse for a doctor, expressman, baker or grocer.
DIBBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE, No. 82 Cedar-st

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—GENERAL STOCK OF furniture, oil-paintings, mirrors, carpeting, jewelry, cigars, church cushions, pasteboard boxes, mattress.—Will be sold by catalogue THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, 10½ o'clock, by TUNIS MORRELL, auctioneer, at his large salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st.—The manner goods are displayed, with the descriptive catalogue, gives buyers opportunity to buy to advantage. Ladies attend. A more reliable collection and extensive stock of above goods seldom offered at auction. They are collected by advances made, and sold without reserve over advances, (buyers protected.) N. B.—Shipping at moderate charge.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
EIGHT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY piano-fortes, THIS DAY, Tuesday, (Nov. 11,) at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, consisting of eight superior toned pianos, by the following makers: W. Lindeman & Sons, Briggs, Barmore, Carman and Faucher, and three upright instruments. Also, three mahogany second hand do., the whole of which are to be sold without reserve to pay advances.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA, TUES-DAY, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves; 50 crates, all kinds, W. G., blue and common ware; 100 packages cut and pressed glass, China, Britannia ware, cutlery, toys, fancy goods, &c. Goods well packed for shipping, and sale positive, rain or shine.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY, &c.—TO THE TRADE FROM THE SHELVES.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell at No. 8 Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock, the best assortment of white granite, common and yellow ware, decorated China, and superior glass ware, ever offered at auction. Sale positive to close consignments. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

AUCTION SALES.

G. M. LEVY, Auctioneer.
DELVECCHIO & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—Large sale of imported furs got up expressly for the Broadway trade. On THURSDAY, 13th inst., we will sell, at our spacious salesroom, No. 494 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, a very handsome assortment of sable, stone marten, mink, fitch, rock marten and other furs, capes, cloaks, talmas, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c., &c.
Also, several large and splendid sleigh robes. Furs will be on exhibition on Wednesday, 12th inst.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Four lots on Bergen-st., north side, between Nevins and Powers st. Also, three lots on Dean-st., in the rear of the above.
AT WHITE PLAINS—Two fine farms suitable for gentlemen's country-seats, containing respectively 74 and 50 acres, in the immediate vicinity of the village and railroad depot. Also, a first-class hotel, capable of accommodating about 100 guests.
AT HASTINGS—A plot containing about 8 acres, situate directly on the banks of the Hudson, and near the railway station and steamboat landing. One of the most desirable building sites on the river. Apply to GRINNELL & CONSTANT, Attorneys and General Real Estate Agents, No. 39 William-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE FACTORY AND VALU-able water-power, suitable for a paper mill, or any other manufacturing purpose. On the Bronx River, 18 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad, with 80 acres of land, three houses, carriage-makers' shop, barn, &c. The factory is four story, 50 by 30 feet. Also, adjoining, a one-story building, 25 by 45 feet; all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water-power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for first-class City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—Two 3-story basement and counter cellar brick houses, 20x36 feet, 12 rooms, marble mantels and grates, gas, ornamental cornice, center-pieces, all finished throughout in modern style; lots 20x90 feet each. Situate in Fleet-st. near Fulton-av., and near the City Hall. Price $4,500, terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE LESS THAN COST—TWO OF the neatest houses in the City; No. 17 41st-st., north side, between Broadway and 6th-av., and house No. 91 37th-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs., with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. Inquire on either premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A BARGAIN, those three very choice new houses situate on Carlton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic avs. The houses are very desirable, and will be sold for $2,800, $1,800 on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN J. DURKE, No. 20 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—No. 55 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Lot runs through to 4th-st.; small stable on rear; baths, water-closet, gas, range, &c. No incumbrance; large portion can remain on mortgage. Inquire at No. 20 Dey-st., of CHAS. PARKER, or CHARLES WRIGHT, No. 160 4th-st. Lowest price, $8,000.

FOR SALE—BANKS OF THE HUDSON, YON-kers; residence on Warburton-av. House contains hot and cold water, gas, furnace and range, and is within three minutes' walk of Glenwood Dépôt. Apply to S. JONES, No. 271 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.

FOR SALE.—A TEN YEARS' LEASE OF PRE-mises No. 90 Thompson-st., consisting of three floors and basement 25x100 ft., with excellent side, front and rear lights, with water-closets and Croton water in the building. Also a 10-horse power engine and boiler with shafting. Also, store No. 398 Broadway; for full particulars inquire in the store.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF 26th-st., near 4th-av., an elegant four-story brown-stone front house, No. 86, now ready to be occupied, built in the most substantial and artistic style, with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 160 East 21st-st., or on the premises.

TO LET FOR A RESTAURANT—THE BASE-ment and large dining-room in the Union Hall house, corner of Broome and Elm sts., near the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad dépôts. Also, furnished apartments to let to respectable families and single gentlemen.

MILITARY COMPANIES ATTENTION!—To let or lease, corner 13th-st. and University-place, a fine room 50x100 ft., (clear open space without columns,) high ceilings and entrance on both streets. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—TO A FAMILY OF TWO OR THREE persons, three rooms on the first floor of the dwelling No. 199 East 23d-st. Rent $250 per annum, including the gas. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND THREE rooms on the third, together with back basement, and modern improvements, house No. 31 King-st. Inquire of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MARBLE STORE corner of Broadway and Grand-st., 20 feet on Broadway by 100 feet on Grand-st. Apply to R. WOOD, room No. 17, Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of building No. 120 Fulton-st. Apply to DRUMGOLD & PROCH, on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices—a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office, Entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS FOR SALE.

KANSAS LANDS.
THE TRUSTEES FOR THE PURCHASE of lands in the Territory of Kansas, will receive contributions, bearing interest to contributors, in trust to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100. For subscription, or for special investments, or further information, apply to their Treasurer JOSEPH LYMAN, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees.
ROBERT B. STORER,

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY.—Farm for sale, on the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, three miles above the village, and within five minutes' walk of Staatsburg station of railroad, containing 100 acres in fine cultivation, with a neat cottage and extensive out-buildings. Also, 100 acres adjoining, without buildings. Both places have unsurpassed building sites, with extensive views of river and mountain scenery. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 32 Dey-st., or of the subscriber, on the premises.
WALTER PICKETT.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM IN WEST-chester County, about 1 mile westerly from Hart's Corners Station, on Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from the City, 120 acres superior land; all kinds of fruit, excellent water—very healthy; good house and out-buildings, churches, schools, &c., convenient, on elevated ground, fine views of East River and country adjoining. Apply to WM. E. HASKIN, on the premises, or to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM, 164 ACRES, beautifully located on a river, in a rich and fertile valley 24 miles from New-York by railroad, 18 acres of wood, balance highly cultivated; numerous and superior buildings; abundance of fruit; well watered. Price $10,500.
BRUNDRED & CO., No. 15 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—32 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Consists of 40 acres of choice land, in the highest state of cultivation, together with a splendid mansion and out-houses; fine views of the Sound, ¾ mile from Dépôt. For further particulars, apply to T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., from 7 to 9 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS old, sound and reliable; can trot a mile in three minutes; good under the saddle; the owner has no use for him. Inquire of Mr. EVANS, No. 369 Broadway, or at H. H. LYON'S stable, between Grand and Broome sts.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES—Halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSU-rance Company have removed their office to the Bank of Commerce Building, No. 31 Nassau-st., *opposite the* Post-Office, where they are prepared to continue the business of Life Insurance with improved facilities. Indorsements and annuities granted on most favorable terms.
N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THEIR late warehouse being destroyed by fire, the undersigned have removed their office to No. 24 Murray, corner of Church-st., up stairs.
HALSTED, BROKAW & CO.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, 23 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STEPHEN BRUSH HAS this day associated WALTER F. BRUSH, Jr., with himself, under the firm of BRUSH & CO., for the purpose of continuing the Provision Business on Commission and on their own account, at No. 35 Front-st. in this City.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1856.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the special partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of MELVIN & KNAPP, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1856.
AUSTIN MELVIN,
WM. K. KNAPP, } General Partners.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Special Partner.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the business of the late firm in his own name, at No. 76 Gold-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1856. AUSTIN MELVIN.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIRT-LAND & CO., Bankers, No. 43 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPART-MENT, ALBANY, Oct. 23, 1856.—The State Bank at Sackett's Harbor, (Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson County,) having failed to redeem the circulating notes delivered to and put in circulation by the said Bank, as required by the act entitled "An act to authorize the business of banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof—Notice is therefore hereby given, that the bonds and mortgages described in the following Schedule, and held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, as part security for the circulating notes of said Bank, will be sold at public auction, at the rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Albany, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of November, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., viz.:

SCHEDULE.

No.	Bond and Mortgage made by	Amount.	Acres.	When dat.	Recorded in the Jefferson County Clerk's Office.
1	Elisha Camp and wife	$1,200	100	[illegible]	Book 47, page [illegible]
2	Same	540	[illegible]	Same	Book 47, page [illegible]
3	Same	4,310	[illegible]	Same	Book 47, page [illegible]
4	Same	1,000	[illegible]	Same	Book 47, page [illegible]
5	Same	3,000	Village lot in Sackett's Harbor, [illegible] ft. on Ogden-st., and extending 174 ft. on one line, and 157 ft. on another, to the water's edge. Village lot in Sackett's Harbor, 200 ft. on Ogden-st., and extending 125 ft. on one line, and 157 ft. on another, to the water.	Same	Book 47, page 516
6	Same	1,000	[illegible]	Same	[illegible]
7	Same	418	[illegible]	Same	[illegible]
8	Nelson Folsom and wife	300	[illegible]	Same	[illegible]
9	Dyer N. Burnham and wife	600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	William Wilcox and wife	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	Jane Ann Johnson and Rufus her husband	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	Reuben Satchwell and wife	210	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	David W. Ackerman and wife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	John D. Ingerson and wife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	John L. Alger and wife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	Joseph Drake Sen and wife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	William L. Burlingame and wife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	Cornelius Van Allen and wife	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	Same	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	Samuel F. Hooker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	Aaron Holden and wife	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And that the following described certificates of New-York State Stock, also held by the said Superintendent, as part security as aforesaid, will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz.:
Certificate No. 565, for $2,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 566, for $2,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 567, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 568, for $2,500—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 569, for $2,500—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 570, for $2,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 571, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 572, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 573, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 7,315, for $2,500—5 per cent. redeemable in 1858.
Certificate No. 8,345, for $6,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1858.
Certificate No. 67, for $4,000—6 per cent. redeemable in 1862.
And further, that all the circulating notes registered in this Department, and issued by the aforesaid Bank, will be redeemed out of the trust funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose, as soon as the said funds can be converted into money; and if the proceeds of the said funds shall not be sufficient to redeem all of said circulating notes, then they will be redeemed pro rata, as required in and by the acts aforesaid.
The said mortgages, certificates of title, and other papers pertaining thereto, may be examined at the Bank Department, at any time previous to the day of sale.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 6, 1856.—The MOHAWK BANK OF SCHENECTADY has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the UNION BANK OF ALBANY, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1856.—The LEONARDSVILLE BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK,
Superintendent.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1856.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank, held this day, JAMES BARNES, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of JAMES VAN NOSTRAND, Esq., resigned on account of continued ill health.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES.
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST.
Warranted in every respect. For sale and to hire.
T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE AT $245—PRICE $350.—Only 8 days old. Owner going somewhere, but has not yet decided where. Has no further use for the piano, as it was made to sell. Can be seen at Messrs. JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 519 Broadway, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M., where can be seen 75 other pianos, and a large assortment of Carhart's, Prince's, and other Melodeons, all of which are for sale on the most reasonable terms. Pianos and melodeons to let.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

BARGAINS.—ONE ÆOLIAN PIANO, MADE BY T. Gilbert, in good order, which cost $330, for $175; rosewood second-hand pianos, $125, $135 and $150; two French harmoniums and several melodeons, in perfect order, for only $35 each. New pianos, melodeons and harmoniums, and piano stools, at low prices.
S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

ALEXANDER'S FRENCH HARMONIUMS, for churches and lodges, with one to twelve stops each, for $65, $100, $125, $150, $175, $250 and $350, or for rent. Melodeons from $45 to $200, or for rent at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher,
No. 297 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MOD-ern improved piano, with or without æolian. Manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. between 2d and 3d avs. Salesroom No. 463 Broadway, one door from Grand-st. Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
CHAS. E. ATHERTON, Agent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BA-CON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SEVERAL CHEAP SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES in excellent condition, for sale or for hire. Also, a fine assortment of superior new Pianos for sale at G. BERGQVIST'S Piano-warerooms, 44 West 15th-st.

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.
THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY, RAILING and Iron Furniture Works furnish all kinds of cast and wrought-iron work for buildings. A greater variety of patterns for iron railing than any other establishment in New-York, and the largest manufactory of iron furniture in the United States. SANFORD & TABB,
No. 61 Green-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—At H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FUR-NITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD 88 Canal-st.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c. and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS AT WHOLESALE—Including pass books, memorandums, copy books, bill books, note books, &c. ELLIS & SLOTE,
No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

[illegible]
A new edition of that practical medical work, [illegible]
MANHOOD: ITS DECLINE AND PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.
It is beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering the marriage state, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation upon the results of chemical tests and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed Microscope, with powerful lenses, also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent post-paid to any address.
This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The original and genuine article!!! As a Spring and Fall purifier of the blood, and general tonic for the system, it stands unrivaled; acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the circulation; it determines and carries off the products of unhealthy secretions, and gently stimulates, while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are cleansed and restored to a sound and healthy condition.
Prepared and sold by A. B. and D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and by druggists generally.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered by* Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.
No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. Ward as the greatest benefactor of the day.
Dr. Ward hereby offers a reward of $[illegible] to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cures progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful [illegible] and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt this assertion should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills that undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may in a few hours enjoy the pleasures of life and feel that "Richard is himself again."
SURE CURE.—THE GREAT REMEDY. DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood, to contaminate the system and break out continually. Sold at the old-established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.
The following are the diseases in which Dr. WARD may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed; Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms; Spermatorrhœa; and Nervous Debility. Price $1. Office No. 80 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. HAMMOND would inform the public that he may be consulted, confidentially, on all those important diseases which constitute his specialty, at his rooms No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. H. is an ex-pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City; and in order to perfect himself in this branch of Medicine, removed to Paris in 1846, where he studied four years, in the celebrated Hospital du Midi, under Ricord himself, who is the first living surgeon in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Returning to this city in 1850 he established "Ricord's Practice," a method of treatment which, from rapidity of cure and permanent safety to the constitution, has revolutionized medical science, in this class of maladies. Dr. HAMMOND'S success for the last six years has been unparalleled, so much so that numerous imitators have sprung up, who are as ignorant of medicine generally as they are of this important branch of it. Consultations in English or French, personally or by letter. In till 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 8 daily. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This celebrated and positive invigorant of the human system, is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As a stomachic it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it facilitates the more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus, the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of the ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and Druggists generally. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,531 Post-Office, New-York City.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease into the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the number, and beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed. It is a villainous humbug.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. [illegible] Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings, with a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for this complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought, which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two [illegible] Drug store No. 273 Broadway, [illegible] also, at 10 Astor House, and at No. [illegible]

RUPTURE, PILES AND [illegible]—[illegible] WARD H. DIXON, M. D., [illegible] and operating and consulting Surgeon, No. [illegible] av., cures the above diseases without the knife or ligature, and by a process nearly painless and requiring no confinement. A spacious private hospital, with every comfort of domestic life, has been provided for all cases requiring surgical operations, or delicate and difficult treatment. Office hours from 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRAC-TICAL Private Treatise, &c., Office, No. 545 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M., 5 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease, an instantaneous cure is obtained. Communications confidential. Private seats for waiting. For treatment by letter, address Box No. 369 Post-Office.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....5,037,363 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]8,128 70
Average amount of Specie.....20,248 62
Average amount of Circulation.....98,773 00
Average amount of Deposits.....365,030 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$615,629 00
Average amount of Specie.....44,058 00
Average amount of Circulation.....33,234 00
Average amount of Deposits.....424,071 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,900,322 20
Average amount of Specie.....664,738 06
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America.....34,343 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,765,897 58
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$10,692,568 23
Average amount of Specie.....1,026,122 86
Average amount of Circulation.....2,096 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,776,722 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,230,937 43
Average amount of Specie.....74,196 15
Average amount of Circulation.....100,865 83
Average amount of Deposits.....1,258,190 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,369,145 29
Average amount of Specie.....369,211 84
Average amount of Circulation.....251,355 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,405,830 22
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,519,121 02
Average amount of Specie.....122,156 51
Average amount of Circulation.....82,546 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,373,836 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,412,467 40
Average amount of Specie.....549,891 20
Average amount of Circulation.....110,212 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,186,388 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,835,505 86
Average amount of Specie.....374,126 55
Average amount of Circulation.....869,497 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,312,201 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$698,404 09
Average amount of Specie.....71,976 35
Average amount of Circulation.....175,846 00
Average amount of Deposits.....833,677 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
JAS. L. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,392,940 41
Average amount of Specie.....108,128 85
Average amount of Circulation.....229,774 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,261,979 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOEL L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$305,129 75
Average amount of Specie.....15,652 37
Average amount of Circulation.....121,656 00
Average amount of Deposits.....211,476 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,316,212 07
Average amount of Specie.....149,094 33
Average amount of Circulation.....104,806 00
Average amount of Deposits.....985,295 51
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$613,730 44
Average amount of Specie.....39,363 19
Average amount of Circulation.....124,810 00
Average amount of Deposits.....374,238 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,329,416 66
Average amount of Specie.....275,958 00
Average amount of Circulation.....247,972 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,329,387 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$708,841 71
Average amount of Specie.....74,041 01
Average amount of Circulation.....202,027 00
Average amount of Deposits.....625,177 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1856.
A. M. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....1,277,803 59
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,586,339 64
Average amount of Specie.....282,196 37
Average amount of Circulation.....71,619 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,585,744 29
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,509,281 11
Average amount of Specie.....115,479 50
Average amount of Circulation.....32,118 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,868,873 10
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$432,454 00
Average amount of Specie.....44,840 00
Average amount of Circulation.....89,136 00
Average amount of Deposits.....401,561 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,632,488 80
Average amount of Specie.....132,806 62
Average amount of Circulation.....132,070 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,149,777 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$745,856 00
Average amount of Specie.....26,818 91
Average amount of Circulation.....61,857 00
Average amount of Deposits.....568,538 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$632,836 90
Average amount of Specie.....52,873 42
Average amount of Circulation.....89,243 00
Average amount of Deposits.....546,695 85
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,337,190 96
Average amount of Specie.....56,551 54
Average amount of Circulation.....116,634 00
Average amount of Deposits.....819,962 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,684,156 59
Average amount of Specie.....89,718 60
Average amount of Circulation.....170,577 33
Average amount of Deposits.....1,149,735 68
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$394,336 00
Average amount of Specie.....21,513 00
Average amount of Circulation.....95,910 00
Average amount of Deposits.....190,326 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$719,859 10
Average amount of Specie.....58,616 76
Average amount of Circulation.....124,386 00
Average amount of Deposits.....525,927 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,045,903 77
Average amount of Specie.....178,767 21
Average amount of Circulation.....274,875 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,624,571 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,571,124 48
Average amount of Specie.....500,911 91
Average amount of Circulation.....248,347 35
Average amount of Deposits.....3,351,140 02
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$636,710 05
Average amount of Specie.....62,187 43
Average amount of Circulation.....95,705 00
Average amount of Deposits.....912,875 45
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,535,119 42
Average amount of Specie.....97,824 13
Average amount of Circulation.....151,798 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,019,648 70
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,602,081 06
Average amount of Specie.....398,647 02
Average amount of Circulation.....260,315 94
Average amount of Deposits.....2,395,432 30
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,182,759 11
Average amount of Specie.....62,574 10
Average amount of Circulation.....222,552 00
Average amount of Deposits.....976,335 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....55,636 31
Average amount of Circulation.....142,511 00
Average amount of Deposits.....500,694 95
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,192,448 16
Average amount of Specie.....175,456 61
Average amount of Circulation.....105,319 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,544,093 29
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,914,044 76
Average amount of Specie.....1,184,951 24
Average amount of Circulation.....264,073 29
Average amount of Deposits.....3,910,746 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,294,138 85
Average amount of Specie.....178,357 26
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....119,138 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,635,221 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,560,751 27
Average amount of Specie.....588,873 29
Average amount of Circulation.....241,040 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,639,428 53
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me this 10th day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,311,494 00
Average amount of Specie.....73,418 00
Average amount of Circulation.....118,370 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,004,763 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
ROBERT M. STREBEIGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,555,856 25
Average amount of Specie.....299,431 10
Average amount of Circulation.....216,235 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,128,771 29
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$378,766 96
Average amount of Specie.....12,258 64
Average amount of Circulation.....35,415 00
Average amount of Deposits.....211,319 11
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$469,161 74
Average amount of Specie.....20,566 33
Average amount of Circulation.....126,807 00
Average amount of Deposits.....132,134 89
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$202,342 88
Average amount of Specie.....12,261 43
Average amount of Circulation.....145,829 00
Average amount of Deposits.....192,281 72
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,052,495 74
Average amount of Specie.....60,863 43
Average amount of Circulation.....183,112 00
Average amount of Deposits.....815,964 11
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYES, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,488,466 66
Average amount of Specie.....102,977 41
Average amount of Circulation.....176,756 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,057,613 09
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$664,363 22
Average amount of Specie.....40,971 44
Average amount of Circulation.....125,182 50
Average amount of Deposits.....372,772 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 10th day of November, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$943,363 30
Average amount of Specie.....75,414 46
Average amount of Circulation.....129,672 00
Average amount of Deposits.....681,627 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.
Sworn before me this 10th day of November, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,732,128 62
Average amount of Specie.....165,115 29
Average amount of Circulation.....123,314 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,457,370 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$763,536 21
Average amount of Specie.....77,106 07
Average amount of Circulation.....123,348 00
Average amount of Deposits.....552,378 30
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
WM. K. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,380,516 21
Average amount of Specie.....239,486 09
Average amount of Circulation.....117,409 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,349,947 17
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
WM. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....71,979 00
Average amount of Circulation.....95,731 00
Average amount of Deposits.....400,065 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,192,581 07
Average amount of Specie.....180,658 62
Average amount of Circulation.....275,386 00
Average amount of Deposits.....711,955 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....279,550 00
Average amount of Circulation.....105,328 00
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,481,899 45
Average amount of Specie.....124,191 77
Average amount of Circulation.....251,191 00
Average amount of Deposits.....811,816 88
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,261,668 07
Average amount of Specie.....245,040 22
Average amount of Circulation.....189,366 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,062,230 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) *via* Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.
6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.
8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.
4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8 A. M. and 1 and 8:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45, and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 5:20 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:40 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:05 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*
J. A. BROOKS Agent Providence.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 55 minutes. Fare, 20 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CAST-IRON SCREW-JOINTED PIPES, FOR WATER, STEAM OR GAS—CHEAPER THAN WROUGHT IRON OR LEAD, AND MORE DURABLE. Of 1½ and 2 inches diameter.
CERTIFICATE OF THOS. DAVISON, ESQ., ENGINEER.
OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1856.
To the Warner Foundry Machine Company of Hunter's Point, L. I.
GENTLEMEN: I have tested with hydraulic pressure the Cast-iron Screw-jointed Pipes manufactured at your Foundry. They stood a pressure of 1,800, 2,100, and 2,150 pounds per square inch. This is very much more pressure than will be required for ordinary steam-heating or steam connections, or for any purposes where water-pipes are used.
I would also say, that for conveying water or gas under ground, Cast-iron Pipes are preferable to Wrought, as they are not so liable to corrode in the same period of use.
Yours respectfully, THOS. DAVISON.
For sale at the Warner Foundry Co.'s Warehouse, No. 243 Water-st., New-York, by CHAS. J. SHEPARD.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—NINE VERTICAL tubular Boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 36 inches diameter, having [illegible] 4-feet tubes, to [illegible] inches diameter, having 61 5-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 65 Broadway, N. York.

WOOD SCREWS AND SCREW BOLTS.—All sizes, suitable for machinery, ships and buildings, are kept on hand, and made by R. S. PLACE, Shipsmith, No. 258 South-st. and No. 409 Water-st.

INSURANCE.

OCTOBER 15, 1856.
LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this company will be opened on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of ALDEN S. CROWELL, Esq., No. 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
ALDEN S. CROWELL,
SAMUEL W. BURTIS, } Commissioners.
EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE,

NOTICE.—THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Company have removed their office to the Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26.....1856	Wednesday, May 14.....1856
Saturday, May 10.....1856	Wednesday, May 28.....1856
Saturday, May 24.....1856	Wednesday, June 11.....1856
Saturday, June 7.....1856	Wednesday, June 25.....1856
Saturday, June 21.....1856	Wednesday, July 9.....1856
Saturday, July 5.....1856	Wednesday, July 23.....1856
Saturday, July 19.....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6.....1856
Saturday, Aug. 2.....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20.....1856
Saturday, Aug. 16.....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3.....1856
Saturday, Aug. 30.....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17.....1856
Saturday, Sept. 13.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1.....1856
Saturday, Sept. 27.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15.....1856
Saturday, Oct. 11.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29.....1856
Saturday, Oct. 25.....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12.....1856
Saturday, Nov. 8.....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26.....1856
Saturday, Nov. 22.....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10.....1856
Saturday, Dec. 6.....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1856
Saturday, Dec. 20.....1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 10.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG.....Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW, Saturday, 13th December, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin.....75
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

STEAM FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, Captain A. TACK, will leave for Antwerp, stopping at Southampton, on TUESDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—In First Cabin, $75; in Second Cabin, $50; in Steerage, $30.
For Freight or Passage apply to
AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "ASIA," FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely.
A steamer will leave the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, at 12 and 1 o'clock, to convey the passengers to the *Asia.* E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE *via* NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TEXAS, (1,800 tons,) will sail from foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

TO SAN FRANCISCO.		TO SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.	
Including Isthmus Transit.		First Cabin.....	$75
First Cabin.....	$175	Second Cabin.....	60
Second Cabin.....	125	Steerage.....	25
Steerage.....	75		

For freight or passage, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,
No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—THE STEAMER TEXAS will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from foot of Beach-st., North River, instead of 24th inst., as advertised.
CHARLES MORGAN & SON, No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 12 Broadway.
The steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 15.

DIVIDENDS.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—A first dividend of two hundred and fifty-four dollars per bond of $1,000, say one thousand dollars, will be made at the Bank of America, under a deed of trust, in favor of the undersigned.
JAMES T. SOUTTER,
J. PUNNETT, } Trustees.
THEODORE DEHON,

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, corner of East 61st-st. and 3d-av.—An election for thirteen Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order,
SAM'L B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., Corner of 61st-st. and 3d-av. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent, payable on the 12th instant, at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
SAM'L B. ISAACS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1856.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BOWERY BANK have declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 9th inclusive. Per order. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1856.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held this day, a dividend of fifteen per cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th inst.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE RACINE AND MISS. RAILROAD CO., No. 70 Beaver-st., New-York. }
THE SEMI-ANNUAL COUPONS ON THE ten per cent. Farm Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 10th inst., will be paid on presentation at this office. CLARK B. JESSUP, Agent.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
AUSTENS, Agents, No. 39 Beaver-st.

THE BLONDIN PATENT PAINT, FREE from smell, drying immediately, durable in color and equal in all respects to the best paint in use, is for sale by HALL & CORNELL, agents for the Blondin Chemical and Paint Company, No. 133 Maiden-lane.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] against CORNELIUS G. GARRISON.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty-two cents with interest from the 7th day of November, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 7, 1856.
WESSELL S. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The summons and complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th of Nov., 1856. WESSELL S. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n11-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AARON B. BELKNAP against ANDREW SIMPSON, ROBERT AULD and [illegible] his wife, JOSEPH McMAHON and SABINA his wife, and PETER C. MABIE.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] [illegible], in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1856.
MARVIN & PRIME, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was filed as aforesaid on the 2d day of August, 1856.
MARVIN & PRIME, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
To PETER C. MABIE. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN D. WRIGHT against CHAS. BYRNE, administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of Hugh Byrne, deceased, Charles Byrne and Sarah his wife, Daniel Byrne and Margaret his wife, James Byrne, and Ellen his wife, William Byrne, Charles Brennan and Mary, his wife. The people of the State of New-York to the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of October instant, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 51 Wall-st., in said city, within 20 days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 27, 1856.
ROBERT C. EMBREE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o28-law10wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. STOW and THOMAS C. SMART, against TILLMAN W. McCARTHY, N. A. ROBINSON and JOHN DOE (a fictitious name), composing the firm of McCARTHY, ROBINSON & CO.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within [illegible], the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 7th [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated [illegible]
STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o7—law6w Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW LUIS PATRULLO, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 122 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next.—Dated New-York, [illegible] 1856. FRANCISCO DEL HOYO, Executor.
EUPHEMIA P. DEL HOYO, Executrix.
au5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES TARRANT, late of the City of New-York, druggist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 278 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1856.
JOHN A. TARRANT, Administrator.
je24-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTA OSBORN, late Margaretta Edwards, and late Margaretta Cross, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 1½ Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 16, 1856.
jel7-law6mTu* J. B. NONES, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CAMERON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 91 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 4, 1856.
MARY M. LEVERICH, Administratrix.
au5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MESSICK, otherwise called ANNE MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1856.
WM. H. MEEKS, Attorney for Executrix.
my12-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of N. B. MORSE, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 11, 1856.
MARGARET THOMAS, Administratrix.
au12-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, grocer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his house, corner Sixty-third and Third-avs in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1856.
s2-law6mTu* CATARINA BEHRENS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH PROCTOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the law office of MARTIN & SMITHS, No. 29 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1856.
AUGUSTUS F. SMITH, Executor.
n4-law6mTu* No. 29 Nassau-street, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUSENBURY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1856. CHARLES SPEAR, Administrator.
s3-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON OSTRANDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 130 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 15, 1856.
s16-law6mTu* ISAAC WARD, Executor.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:
Lump.....$4 [illegible]
Steamboat.....4 [illegible]
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces.....4 [illegible]
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates.....4 [illegible]
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.....4 [illegible]
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.....[illegible]
Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, black-mine, and tunnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., cor. 33d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.—PEACH ORchard, the product of the best mines, and Lehigh, (warranted genuine,) at the lowest market prices, rescreened from yard; 50 cents per ton less from the boat. Also, Liverpool Orrel and Cannel, (American and English,) at the current rates. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre, and Jane and West-sts.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—AT the Brush Factory, No. 287 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to C. HULL & SON, No. 102 Cliff-st.

[illegible] CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Isaac [illegible], President, in the chair.

[illegible] TRUCK TO PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible] was adopted unanimously, loaning one [illegible] Hook and Ladder Trucks of the Fire Department [illegible] this City, not in present use, to Empire Hook [illegible] Company of Philadelphia.

[illegible] report was adopted from the Committee on [illegible], Piers, Slips, &c., non-concurring to repair [illegible] foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.

CLEANING STREETS BY CONTRACT.

The report of the Committee on Streets came up [illegible] special order, recommending that they be con[illegible] in two contract districts, and divided as fol[illegible]:

From Whitehall-street at the ferry, running to Broadway; Broadway to Chatham-street; thence to the Bowery; thence to Fourth-avenue and Union-square; thence again taking Broadway, to Sixth-avenue; thence through Sixth-avenue to the Twelfth [illegible].

They also recommend that the contract be given for the term of five years, for the following reasons: [illegible] small contracts have been tested, and failed [illegible] every instance; irresponsible parties putting [illegible] their bids, never intending to perform their con[illegible], and before many months have elapsed, the [illegible] is again compelled to resume the work of street [illegible] and removing all dirt the contractors leave [illegible] throwing up their contracts. The provisions of [illegible] Charter of 1853 are imperative, rendering it neces[illegible] for the Common Council to direct a contract for [illegible] labor and materials exceeding in cost the sum of [illegible].

The report was published in full some weeks since.

Alderman Clancy moved to postpone its consideration to the second Monday of December next, claiming that that would afford sufficient time to place the [illegible] necessary in the tax bill.

Alderman Fullmer favored a postponement, on the ground that he considered it *extra-judicious*.

Alderman Voorhis favored immediate action. It [illegible] been postponed long enough, and he would not [illegible] dissuaded from his belief by any such buncombe [illegible] used by Alderman Fullmer.

Alderman Tucker claimed that immediate action [illegible] necessary; that it was of the utmost importance to the City; a plan by which a quarter of a million of dollars a year would be saved, [illegible] the work be better done. But he was [illegible] it would be acted upon when he saw Alderman Clancy opposed to it; for that Alderman was, he said, the bell-wether of the Democratic Party. Alderman Herrick was defunct; Alderman Clancy would now take the lead, and as he opposed its consideration, he supposed it must be postponed, notwithstanding the great loss that would [illegible] result.

Alderman Ely spoke in favor of immediate action, and then a motion to adopt was lost for want of a constitutional majority. The matter was subsequently reconsidered and laid on the table. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next.

Board of Councilmen.

Pursuant to notice, the Board of Councilmen [illegible] on Monday evening, Councilman Otis D. Swan in the Chair.

A resolution to lay a cross-walk in Third-avenue [illegible] -sixth-street was referred to the Committee on [illegible].

A resolution was presented that the Committee of the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department procure and place in Fireman's Hall a tablet to the memory of Wm. D. Wade; and that $50 be appropriated to protect the upholstery. Adopted.

A petition was presented from James Styles, "for [illegible] as a Clerk in the Tax office," in the following words: "Gentleman I Respectfully beg Leaf to Present to Your Honauble Body a Petition for Services Rendered in the Tax office Amounting to Seventy Five Dollars Respectfully Submitted By Your obedient Servant Jas. Styles." Referred to Committee on Finance.

Several other resolutions, to flag sidewalks, appointing Commissioners of Deeds, remonstrances of owners against the formation of sewers, and against [illegible], were referred to the appropriate Committees. Also a resolution appropriating $500 to pay the expense of fitting up election polls. On the question whether the Board should concur in appropriating [illegible] for the celebration of Evacuation day, the matter was referred to a Committee of the whole house.

Councilman J. L. Smith moved the adoption of a [illegible] resolution of his, that the Board in future meet at 5 o'clock instead of 6. The motion was lost, its reconsideration was then moved, and afterwards that it be laid on the table.

Councilman R. F. Pinckney, President of the Board, observed that the Board of Aldermen evidently were ignorant of the first principles of Parliamentary usage, a fact which was very surprising, seeing that so many of them aspired to the very highest offices. These remarks were introductory to a motion made by him that the report of the Committee on Conference in relation to the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds be returned to the Board of Aldermen, for the reason that it had been irregularly amended by that body. Adopted.

An argument arose on motion, as to affirming the question of the better division of the Sixteenth Ward. Councilman Hopper argued strongly in its favor, claiming that a large number of citizens were unable to cast their suffrages on the day of election. He was opposed by Councilman Gray, who told Councilman Hopper that had those votes been polled, they would have been against his party. Councilman Hopper was aware of that fact, but the circumstance would only show the correctness of his motive. He wished to make the two Districts into three. On the question being put, there was a tie vote, 18 to 18; and, on the names being called, the motion was lost for want of a constitutional vote. Its reconsideration was then moved by Councilman J. L. Smith, and then the motion be laid on the table.

Councilman J. L. Smith then succeeded in putting his motion for changing the hour of meeting, into a new form, upon the question of amending a rule. The vote was 26 to 15. The future hour of meeting, therefore, will be 5 o'clock. On the question of adjournment the numbers were 32 to 18.

Adjourned to Wednesday at 5.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon. There was a large amount of routine business transacted, such as auditing and passing upon reports, &c., but nothing of special importance had been done, when the Board adjourned to Friday next.

The Stanwix Hall Tragedy.

Only for the occasional reminders that have appeared in obscure corners of the City papers, the public might have entirely forgotten the fact of Mr. Lewis Baker's existence, and become utterly oblivious of the great "Stanwix Hall Tragedy" which created such an unprecedented sensation at the time of its occurrence, and occupied so much of the popular attention at the still later and comparatively recent period of Baker's trial. Now that the election excitement is nearly if not entirely over, Mr. Baker, it is likely, will again become the object of an ephemeral notoriety.

In consequence of Judge Strong's refusal to permit a second trial in this City, the case has been transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Newburg, Orange County, where our rural neighbors will probably be edified with a reënactment of some of the famous scenes which accompanied the trial in New-York. Mr. James T. Brady, as counsel for the prisoner, presented himself before the Newburg Court yesterday in order to obtain a postponement for a brief period, which was granted. Thus, for the present, the matter stands.

First Boat of the New-York and Harlem Navigation Company.

The *Sylvan Shore*, the first boat of the New-York and Harlem Navigation Company, made her trial trip yesterday, and was considered successful. It is the object of this Company to afford a cheap, pleasant, and expeditious means of conveyance to and from this City and Harlem, at intervals of half-an-hour, during the business portion of the day, and at other times, for the accommodation of those who desire later trips. The *Sylvan Shore* is the only boat yet ready, and with her they intend making four round trips daily, to and from Peck-slip and Harlem Bridge, touching at One Hundred and Twentieth-street each way. The dimensions of the *Sylvan Shore* are as follows:

Length	141 feet 6 inches.
Breadth of Beam	22 feet.
Depth of Hold	7 feet 6 inches.
Draught	3 feet 9 inches.
Cylinders	8 inches.
Stroke	8 feet.

She cost about $17,000, and has seats for 550. She is very neatly fitted up, and is every way creditable to the line.

The bark *Resolute* (about to be sent as a present to the British Government) sails from the United States Navy Yard on Wednesday Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock. The following is a list of her officers: H. J. Hartstene, Commander; C. H. Wells, First Lieutenant; Edward E. Stone, Second Lieutenant; [illegible] Davidson, Third Lieutenant; Robert T. McCoun, Surgeon; Mr. F. A. Otis, Secretary. She carries thirty American seamen.

The sale of the valuable library belonging to the late Mr. Corwen, commenced at the sale rooms of Messrs. Bangs yesterday afternoon. There was a numerous attendance, and as the more valuable lots are offered, the auction will, doubtlessly, grow in interest.

Several distinguished persons were leaving this City yesterday: James Turner, Esq., and Patrick McLoughlin, *alias* Pangene, in charge of Sheriff [illegible] and Deputy Hiram Engle, on their way to Newburg; and Patrick McCann, *alias* Paddy the Greek, in charge of Deputy Wm. F. Valentine, on the road to Sing Sing, passed over the Hudson River Railroad.

[illegible] Medical Society.

The annual meeting of this body was held last night in the Medical College, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. The meeting was rather meager—but that is nothing unusual. Last night the Society had a quorum, though the number necessary to constitute it was not obtained without considerable exertion. After waiting an hour beyond the hour for which the meeting was called, it was found that there were but ten members in attendance, whereas it was supposed that thirteen were required. H. S. Downs, the Secretary, and one of the members, determined on accomplishing at any sacrifice the business for which the body had been convened, made a visit to some of the medical men in the neighborhood and prevailed on three to accompany them back to the College. There being now thirteen present, Dr. Van Cleek, who presided, called the meeting to order, and the Secretary began to read the minutes of the previous meeting of the *commisio minora*. In this, however, he was interrupted by the President, who discovered on referring to the minutes of the general meeting held in January, 1855, that a resolution had been then passed by which it was provided that a quorum should not thenceforth consist of less than fifteen members. Here was another difficulty. Undismayed by this new obstacle, the Secretary made another foray on the faculty in the vicinity, and achieved a success which had nearly warmed the members expectant into something akin to enthusiasm.

The fifteen gentlemen having all taken their seats, the reading of the minutes was resumed, and the minutes approved. The Society then proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year with the following result:

President—Dr. Jas. V. R. Van Cleek; *Vice-President*—Dr. R. R. Beadle; *Treasurer*—Dr. B. R. Robson; *Cor. Secretary*—Dr. Oliver White; *Rec. Secretary*—Dr. H. S. Downs.

Censors—Drs. J. Q. Adams, O. T. Hubbard, A. L. White, A. C. Foster, J. A. Purdy.

On motion of Dr. Beadle, the *commissio minora* was empowered to send delegates to the American Medical Association, after which the meeting adjourned.

Masonic Board of Relief.

The first quarterly meeting of a newly organized association terming itself the Masonic Board of Relief, was held last evening at Odd Fellows Hall, at the corner of Grand and Centre streets. The Board is constituted of delegates from the different Masonic Lodges in the City, and has for its object the relief of the destitute widows and children of deceased members of the fraternity. This is a new arrangement, and it is thought will prove much more efficient to accomplish the end aimed at, than the old system of having each Lodge make provision for the impoverished widows and children of its respective members. The meeting last evening was one moving for organization. Thomas S. Somers, Esq., was chosen Chairman of the Board. A committee was appointed to receive applications from those in need, and report upon the same and recommend the *relief proper to afford*. This committee will hold meetings twice a week and report to the Board at its quarterly sessions. There are at present seventy-eight Masonic Lodges in this City, with an aggregate of some 10,000 members.

Some of the largest ship-owners and agents, with a view to the better regulation of the business of transporting passengers hence to ports in Great Britain, and in order that the health and comfort of passengers may be more effectually provided for, have agreed to fix the minimum rates of passage as follows: In second cabin, $20 for adults, and $10 for children, (under 12 years.) In steerage, $18 for adults, and $9 for children, including provisions, which, in all cases, will be provided by the ship. The weekly allowance is: 1½ lbs. beef, 1½ lbs. pork, 1½ lbs. codfish, 2 lbs. bread, 2 lbs. flour, 3 lbs. oatmeal, 1 lb. rice, ½ lb. sugar, 2 oz. tea, 1½ lbs. beans, 1 pint molasses.

They agree that the maximum rate of brokerage to be allowed to agents for procuring passengers should be $2 for an adult, and $1 for a child. They also agree that the price of $20 for second cabin, and $18 for steerage, should be marked on the face of each certificate, and so advertised by all the authorized agents, holding them personally accountable for all over these rates; and they make it the duty, too, of the captain, or one of the clerks from the owners, to ask every passenger if more has been paid, directly or indirectly, than is marked on the certificate. We trust these regulations will not be without some good effects.

All the ladies who had time hanging heavy on their hands made a pilgrimage to Beck's, in Broadway, next to Grace Church. Rumors of great bargains had reached them in their parlors, and so they wrapped themselves in furs and went down to the place that had become the fashionable resort for the day—stood *en queue* some hours, were graciously permitted to enter, a half-dozen or dozen at a time, and having made their great bargains, were graciously ushered back again into the cold. Few men would consent to stand so long in the bleak wind for the sake of having a big bill to pay, but ladies are a very curious institution.

The steamboat *Elm City*, of the New-Haven line, lately ashore on Nigger Point, Hell Gate, was yesterday morning taken on the Balance Dock for repairs. She will have sixty feet new keel, a portion of new flooring, several new beams, and some new plank on her bottom.

The Late Homicide in Reade-street.

INQUEST CONTINUED.

The inquisition upon the body of James Meyer *alias* Kerr, who was fatally stabbed on Thursday night of last week, at No. 74 Reade-street, was resumed yesterday at the New-York Hospital by Coroner Connery. Agisto Tabalorin, a boarder at No. 74 Reade-street, testified that he saw deceased strike an Italian with a club and afterwards saw the landlord, Bianchi, take the club from him and put him out of the bar-room.

Constant Parmentier, also a resident of No. 74 Reade-street, testified that he knew deceased, who was a drunkard; heard his wife say that an old man stabbed him.

Wm. Marindale, of No. 329 Washington-street, testified, that he saw deceased on the evening of the affray at No. 74 Reade-street; while there, deceased went up to two men who were in the bar-room and struck one of them; the bar-keeper then tried to put him out, and a friend of deceased, named Monroe, succeeded in getting him up stairs, and then deceased struck one of the two men who were in the bar-room; both of them jumped up, and witness heard something snap like a spring-dirk; deceased returned to the bar-room, a few minutes after, and struck the same man whom he first struck; the two men then jumped up again, and the landlord put deceased into the street; the men followed him to the sidewalk, and, immediately after, deceased cried out, "I am stabbed."

Catharine Myers, the mistress of deceased, testified that Bianco, the landlord, did not stab deceased, but that another prisoner there present did.

The case was given to the Jury, who, after weighing the evidence taken, rendered the following verdict: "That James Myers came to his death by stabs received at the hands of Joseph Nunfrady and Joseph Nannetti, and that Antonio Bianco and Joseph Franchinni were accessories to the murder, before and after the fact." All the accused, except the last one named, are in custody. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 28 years of age, and was a man of bad character.

Fires.

FIRE IN A DRY GOODS STORE.

About 10 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the dry goods store No. 105 Greenwich-street, caused by some clothes taking fire in the window. It was extinguished with a few pails of water. Damage trifling.

ALARMS.

At 1½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, an alarm was created by the upsetting of a can of oil on the stove, at No. 97 Gold-street, and the burning of some loose rubbish lying around. The flames were extinguished with a few pails of water. Damage trifling.

The alarm of fire at 8½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, was caused by a defect in the flue of the chimney of house No. 207 Broome-street, setting fire to the wood-work. It was, however, extinguished before doing a damage of more than $50.

[Advertisement.]

Beards.—Gentlemen who use the razor will find the Kalliston, or Orient Water, prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, a most desirable cosmetic. It softens the beard, allays all tendency to inflammation, counteracts the painful effects sometimes produced by soap, and prevents roughness and dryness of the skin, thus rendering the dreaded operation of shaving comparatively a luxury. All druggists and perfumers have it for sale.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The new local drama of "Wealth and Worth" was a decided hit at this Theatre last evening. The house was crowded to excess, and the audience was delighted. It will be repeated this evening, with I. B. Barrymore's grand old pantomime of "Asphodel, or the Enchanted Pen," and the farce of "State Secrets." Go see them.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
of
WHEATLAND,
Residence of Hon. James Buchanan, have just been added to the collection at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, is especially convenient to merchants, clerks, and others employed down town, desiring fine Ambrotypes. Corner Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!! OVERCOATS!!!

Velvet Vests! Velvet Vests! Velvet Vests

At
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68
FULTON-STREET,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

Fine Black Cloth Surtouts and Raglans	$10
Petersham Overcoats	$4 to $12
Ribbed Beaver Surtouts	$10
Lion-Skin Overcoats	$8
Super Beaver Overcoats	$15
Splendid Pilot Overcoats	$10
Black and Fancy Velvet Vests	$2 to $8
Rich Moire Antique Vests	$3
Fashionable Cloth Frock Coats	$5 to $18
Cassimere Business Coats	$3 50 to $10

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

Brady, the celebrated Photographer, has made a variety of brilliant additions to his collection during the past week. Wheatland, the residence of Buchanan; portraits of Humboldt, Thalberg and Liszt, the great pianists; Delane and Lowe, editors of the London *Times*; and Oliphant, the renowned writer and adventurer, are among the additions. Mr. Brady has provided for supplying impressions of these pictures at a price considerably less than engravings or lithographs. It promises to become an important branch of this singular and beautiful art.

[Advertisement.]

GLYCERINE SOAP!!!
ADMIRABLE FOR THE TOILET!!

Glycerine Soap!! and Glycerine Jelly!! the only articles to render the skin really soft and fair.

Glycerine Jelly and Glycerine Soap, for preventing chapped hands and lips and roughness of the skin.

Geo. E. Ingle & Co.,
Pharmaceutists, No. 399 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills are Nature's aid to Health, especially adapted to this changeable climate. They act upon the liver and stomach, eradicate all poisonous particles from the blood, and avert as well as remove disorganization of the system. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

White teeth, perfumed breath, and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. Beware of counterfeits. The immense success of the Balm has brought out hosts of counterfeits and impostors. Be sure each bottle is signed Fetridge & Co., Franklin-square, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Gold Medal Piano-Fortes—Manufactured by Steinway & Sons, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-street, near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have received three first premiums within the last year in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, New-York, *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore*. Prices moderate.

We have just been awarded another Gold Medal at the Fair of the Maryland Institute at Baltimore for the

BEST PIANO-FORTE.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. [illegible] Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Independent Lectures.—A course of Independent Lectures—twelve in number—has been commenced in Jersey City. The first lecture of the course was delivered last evening by Rev. Thomas Starr King, of Boston. The use of the Unitarian Church, in Grove-street, has been tendered for the delivery of these lectures. The following gentlemen will deliver lectures of the course: Rev. Theo. Parker, of Boston; Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester; Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Boston; Rev. F. Henry Hedge, of Brookline; Rev. Samuel Johnson, of Salem; Prof. Robert Solger, of Roxbury; Rev. W. Bellows, of New-York; Wendell Phillips, of Boston; Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Albany, and Rev. Samuel Osgood, of New-York.

Resigned.—Alderman Henry B. Beaty, Sheriff elect of Hudson County, has resigned his seat in the Board of Aldermen of the City of Hudson. An election to fill the vacancy was ordered to be held on Tuesday, the 25th inst.

Hudson City Finances.—The Report of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Hudson, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 25, 1856, shows as follows:

Receipts from all sources	$8,777 41
Expenditures	8,072 24
Balance to the credit of the city	$705 17

Thomas Aldridge and H. H. Newkirk have been elected Water Commissioners for the City of Hudson by the Board of Aldermen of that city.

MARRIED

Goldsmith—Green.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, George M. Goldsmith to Cornelia Green, both of this City.

Quackenboss—Furze.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Dr. Smith, of St. George's Church, George W. Quackenboss, of Brooklyn, to Emily A. Furze, only daughter of the late Henry Furze, of the former place.

Mead—Carroll.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Mr. Yarrington, assisted by Rev. Thomas Mallaby, William J. Mead, son of Drake Mead, Esq., to Catharine Carroll, daughter of the late Nicholas Carroll.

DIED.

Steele.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 9, after a short and severe illness, William Henry Steele, son of John H. and Mary C. Steele, aged 4 years, 3 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Pilgrim Lodge No. 243, I. O. of O. F., of Exempt Engine Company, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, and of Hose Company No. 54, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 551 Hudson-st., without further invitation.

Lay him gently in his coffin,
Fold his arms upon his breast;
He has gone to join his sister,
Willie has gone to Heaven to rest.

Lovett.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 10, Thomas, son of Robert Lovet, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 408 8th-av., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Hull.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 10, Mrs. Mary M., wife of Thomas P. Hull, aged 31 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and also those of her brother, Timothy B. Ross, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner Avenue B and 5th-st., at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, 12th inst.

Doremus.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 9, Daniel Harold, only child of Henry D. and Mary E. Doremus, aged 3 years, 1 month and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 52 Court-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Conroy.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 10, Susan Amelia, daughter of James and Mary Jane Conroy, aged 8 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, corner of Jay and Front sts.

Hinsdale.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 9, at the residence of her son, Theodore Hinsdale, Harriet, widow of John Hinsdale, late of Middletown, Conn., in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the "Church on the Heights," (Rev. Dr. Bethune's,) on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DeGroot.—At Elizabethport, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 10, Capt. Freeman DeGroot, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M., without further notice. The steamer *Red Jacket* will leave Pier No. 2 N. R., at 10½ o'clock.

Fink.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 9, Amelia Goodman, only daughter of Hamilton and Henriet[illegible] Fink, aged 4 years, 5 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 290 Grand-st., on Tuesday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Ward.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock, at his residence, corner 1st-av. and [illegible]-st., after a short illness, Dr. Wm. Ward, aged 61 years.

His funeral will take place from the Church of the Epiphany, on Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Du Vall.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 9, after a short illness, Lavinia, wife of J. B. Du Vall, and daughter of the late Cornelius Seaman, Esq., in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, corner of Court and Butler sts.

Ayckmo.—In Passaic, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 8, Dr. John B. Ayckmo, in the 80th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 10.

$4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	91½	450	Erie Railroad	61¼
10,000	Virginia 6s	93	100	do b7	61¼
3,000	do s60	91¾	350	do	61¼
14,000	Mo. State 6s	81¼	300	do	61¼
1,300	City 5s, '91	96	750	do b30	61¼
1,000	Erie R. R. Bs. '75	71	250	do s30	61¼
1,000	Hd. Riv. R. 1st m.	97	450	do	61¼
10,000	Ill. C. R. Bs. b10	90½	100	do s60	61¼
3,000	do	90¾	200	do	61¼
2,000	do	90¾	200	do s3	61¼
5,000	do s60	90½	100	do b60	61¼
500	do	90¾	100	do b60	61¼
3,000	L. Erie & W. 1 m	70	200	Harlem RR	15
10	Bank of Com.	104	100	do b30	15¼
100	Cum. Coal Co. b60	17¾	30	N. H. & Hart. R'd	119
50	do b5	16¾	200	Mi. S. & N. Ia. R'd	86¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.	94	484	do c	87
18	New-Jersey Zinc	6	50	do b12d	87
25	Panama R. R. b60	91¾	50	do s30	86¾
100	do b60	91¾	100	do b30	87¾
25	do	91½	100	Ill. Cen. R'd s30	115¾
100	do s3	90½	175	do s3	115¾
125	Ga. & Chi. R. R.	111¾	1500	Reading Railroad	78¾
105	New-York Cen. RR.	84¾	100	do s60	78¾
15	do	85	400	do s30	78¾
50	do b60	85½	100	do s30	78¾
100	do s60	85	400	do s60	78¾
5	do	85¼	200	do s30	78¾
489	do	85¼	300	do s60	78¾
100	do b60	85¾	300	do s10	78¾
150	do b60	86	2700	do	79
250	do c	85¾	100	do c	79¼
10	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.R.	101	700	do s10	78¾
500	Cle. & Tol. R.R. s60	71	185	Mich. Cen. R. R. c	94
400	do s60	71	50	do c	94
1925	do	71¾	10	do c	94¼
100	do	71¾	292	Ch. & Rock I. R. R.	93
200	do	71½	100	do at 60d	93
200	do b10	71¾	300	do s15	93
1100	do b60	71¾	300	do at 30d	93
100	do b30	71¾	15	La C. & M. R. R. b30	82
200	do s30	71	42	Mil. & Mis. R. R.	75

SECOND BOARD.

200	Canton Co. b60	22¼	50	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. b5	93
10	Del. & Hd. Co. b10	128	600	Reading R. R. s30	78¾
30	do	128	1000	do b30	79
50	Penn. Coal Co.	94	400	do	79
50	Nic. Transit Co.	4¾	200	do s30	78¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85¾	400	Ill. Cent. R. R. s3	116
100	do s10	85¾	200	Mic. S. & N. I. R. s30	86¾
100	do s30	85¾	150	do b6	86¾
100	do b60	86¾	100	do	86¾
100	do b10	85¾	100	do b60	87¼
300	Erie Railroad s60	61¾	100	do s30	86¾
350	do b3	61¾	300	do b60	87
100	do s15	61¾	100	do	86¼
800	do b10	61¾	100	do b30	86¾
200	do s30	61¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. s12m	68
400	do s60	61¾	100	do b5	70¾
400	do	61¾	400	do	70¾
200	do b60	61¾	700	do b60	70¾
200	do b10	61¾	200	Clev. & Pitt. R. R.	56¾
1000	do b7	61¾	400	do b60	57¾

Monday, Nov. 10—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending on Saturday last, Nov. 8, the details of which are advertised on another page of this paper, show the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, Nov. 1:

Decrease in Loans and Discounts	$633,454
Increase in Specie	458,745
Increase in Circulation	259,886
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,090,729

These features must be quite favorably construed, and will do much to add to the already growing confidence of the banking people in the strength of their position, under the changed and somewhat threatening condition of financial affairs in Paris and London. *The addition of the Specie reserve* was unexpected in most quarters, although we find that parties who watched closely the movement *of the Gold exchanges from the interior* through the week are not surprised at the result. That we should have sent abroad about a million more than was drawn from the Sub-Treasury, in the absence of further receipts from California, and added $458,745 to the Bank reserve, is evidence *sufficient* that the revenues of the country to meet any probable financial emergency are much greater than even some of our bank people—to say nothing *of the Bears* on the Stock Exchange—were a fortnight since disposed to admit. Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, and the operations of the Clearing House, (which were the heaviest ever known, averaging $29,894,434 per day,) the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 10, '55.	Nov. 8, '56.	Nov. 1, '56.
Loans	$92,454,290	$102,508,689	$103,142,098
Specie	10,472,538	11,516,420	11,057,675
Circulation	8,083,603	8,946,731	8,686,835
Gross Deposits	75,702,403	86,337,831	86,522,892
Exchanged	22,223,438	29,894,434	28,498,776
Undrawn	53,538,965	56,933,387	58,024,116
Sub-Treasury	11,976,790	12,918,943	13,406,572

The steamer *Baltic*, from Liverpool Wednesday, October 29, arrived at an early hour this forenoon the commercial advices being four days later than by the *Canada* at Boston. In a financial point of view they are, perhaps, the least favorable for France we have had for several weeks; but in England, while the stringency in the Money market is by no means mitigated, the Funds keep up—the latest quotation 92@92⅛—and there is no lack of confidence in mercantile circles. In Paris it is doubted whether the Bank has materially strengthened its vaults by the extraordinary purchases of Gold through the Rothschilds, and a rumor was current that the establishment would put about twelve millions dollars of French three ₩ cents. gradually on the market for realization. Yet the *Rente* had advanced to 66.55 for money, and 66.90 for the account, and we learn through private channels that the former Minister of Finance and the confidential adviser of the Emperor, M. Fould, is quite certain that the Bank has passed its crisis, and that the material advancement of France was never so secure as at present. The same authority attributes much of the talk about suspension of specie payments to the jealousy of the London press; and it will be seen from our news columns that the organ of the Government, the *Moniteur*, intimates a similar charge. Notwithstanding all which, the general tenor of the advices from Paris do *not* favor the immediate recovery in confidence, though doubtless charged with many extravagant rumors; among which is one to the purport that the *Crédit Mobilier* is about to wind up its affairs. The English Board of Trade returns for September show a high degree of prosperity among the manufacturing interests of the Kingdom.

The exports of domestic fabrics are reported:

	For September.	For Nine Months.
1856	$51,080,000	$424 530,000
1855	45,360,000	348,180,000
1854	46,305,000	332,285,000

The Grain and Cotton advices are not materially different from the accounts by the *Canada*. Wheat a little stiffer, Corn and Flour steady, and Cotton, *after the arrival out of the Africa from this side*, closed quiet and slightly easier; sales of the three business days, 14,000 bales. The *failure* of Fox, Henderson & Co., of London, railway contractors, and the builders of the Crystal Palace in 1851, is announced, with liabilities $1,600,000, of which $875,000 are said to be secured or confidential. The Russian Railway Concessions are again reported to have been awarded, but whether to the *Crédit Mobilier*, and their associates at London and Amsterdam, or to a company formed under the auspices of the Rothschilds was not known. The undertaking will involve $200,000,000. The money news from Germany is better. Interest has fallen to 6 ₩ cent. at Hamburg, in anticipation of the establishment of a Gold Currency. The arrival out of the steamer *Africa* from New-York, had afforded a timely supply of Gold to the English market, where the demand for the Continent continues active. The additional relief by the subsequent arrival out of the *Persia* with a million and a half of dollars would, doubtless, be still more sensibly felt, and no harm will come from it to the credit of this country in affording such supplies without diminishing our own Bank reserves.

The first reading of the news, this forenoon, on the *Stock Exchange* was not well received, and a disposition was evinced before the official meeting of the Brokers to sell part of the Share list down. Erie was done as low as 60¾ in the Street. But at the regular Board a heavy business was done in nearly all the Railroads under a firmer tone of the market than was looked for, and, generally, at the full prices of Saturday. New-York Central 1 ₩ cent. higher. The same feeling continued at the afternoon Session, and the registered sales of the day foot up 30,000 shares. Erie left off 61¾@¾; New-York Central 86@85¾; Reading 78¾@79; Toledo 70¾. Virginia State Stocks 93, and Illinois Centrals 90¾. The October returns from the Railways are coming in from the West highly satisfactory. They will be equally so from the New-York Roads.

The Money Market shows to-day a slightly easier state of things in demand loans, but not much if any let-up in discounts, which at Bank are still restricted, and in the Street quite dear. We quote prime paper at 9@10 ₩ cent. first class; not much done as low as 9 ₩ cent., and on fair lists of names 12 ₩ cent. is paid. Several of the leading Banks had a heavy opening to-day. There is of course continued anxiety among the importing interests and their Bankers to remit abroad under the prevalence of high rates of interest in Paris and London, but an equal determination on the part of the Banks to move with caution until this state of things on the other side shows signs of mitigation. The effect of the scarcity of money, and the increasing movement of Produce, is that the foreign exchanges have further declined to-day, and standard dealers have put their own bills to 109¼, and reduced their offers for transient names in proportion. The whole range for Sterling first class is 108¾@109¼. France 5.21¼@5.18¾. The engagements of Gold for the *Asia* on Wednesday are not yet made up. The ship, contrary to the usual practice of the Cunard line of late, does not sail till 2 o'clock P. M., and the mail will be kept open at the Post-Office till 12½ o'clock. This throws most of the business in Exchange and Bullion over to Tuesday and Wednesday. The remittances are increased by the return of about $250,000 in several parcels of United States Stocks, for redemption at the Treasury Department, for which the money will be paid out at the Sub-Treasury here. That establishment sent $500,000 in Gold to Washington to-day, and paid out $252,947 besides, against $132,024 received for duties, &c. These operations reduce the balance in this City to $12,298,019. Some further parcels of Gold were received to-day from the interior, together with a Sub-Treasury draft for $100,000 from St. Louis.

The old and well-known banking firm in the English trade, of Dennistoun, Wood & Co., have just taken the elegant front apartments, up stairs, in the new building of the Mechanics' Bank, on Wall-street.

OCTOBER RAILWAY TRAFFIC—ADDITIONAL.

	October, 1856.	October, 1855.
Galena and Chicago	$359,805	$322,370
Little Miami	119,056	93,758
Hamilton and Dayton	46,519	41,639
Macon and Western	36,908	38,181

NEW-ORLEANS BANKS, NOV. 1.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Citizens' Bank	$5,262,134	$1,787,490	$2,764,335	$3,468,561
Canal Bank	2,845,585	660,712	979,500	1,203,905
Louisiana	3,490,596	1,297,596	767,134	2,654,850
Louisiana State	2,180,889	1,445,719	1,397,610	3,023,418
Mech. & Traders	1,141,048	445,077	382,615	780,459
Bk. of N. Orleans	2,067,196	304,130	625,815	841,564
Southern Bank	329,591	142,284	178,800	333,179
Union Bank	1,399,690	303,966	585,745	1,117,495
Total	$20,705,699	$6,498,848	$7,582,554	13,426,432

Increase in Short Loans	$184,290
Decrease in Specie	232,944
Decrease in Circulation	15,215
Increase in Deposits	777,025
Increase in Exchange	615,755
Decrease in amount due Distant Banks	40,613

The *Commercial Advertiser* announces that

"James Van Nostrand, Esq., for many years President of the Merchants' Exchange Bank of this City, has been obliged by his continued ill-health to resign. At a meeting of the Directors on Saturday, James Barnes, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Barnes has been in the direction for a long time, and has fulfilled the duties of the Presidency during the illness of Mr. Van Nostrand, to the utmost satisfaction of all parties, and has given evidence of uncommon financial ability."

Breadstuffs more generally active and buoyant, to-day. The *Baltic's* news did not seriously affect the trade. Very moderate receipts and increasingly cold weather emboldened operators. Cotton was a little brisker, though not dearer. Groceries and Provisions were tame, yet firm. Freights presented no noticeable alteration.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—NOV. 8.

Names of Banks.	Av. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circula'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$4,659,731	$1,542,080	$616,120	$5,067,268
Artisans' Bank	585,128	29,248	68,772	265,630
Atlantic Bank	615,629	44,063	93,355	424,671
Bk. of America	4,303,262	884,738	34,843	4,765,827
Bk. of Commerce	10,693,526	1,059,123	2,093	6,776,723
Bk. of Commw'th	1,220,927	74,196	100,863	1,259,190
Bk. of New-York	3,269,145	369,911	251,265	2,495,530
Bk. of N. America	1,519,121	126,156	82,540	1,373,826
Bk. of Republic	3,412,467	549,892	110,212	4,135,386
Bk. St. New-York	3,335,563	374,126	549,487	3,812,901
Bowery Bank	988,404	71,976	175,840	823,577
Broadway Bank	1,392,940	108,123	229,774	1,261,979
Bull's Head Bank	305,139	15,652	121,656	211,476
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,316,212	149,094	164,806	985,295
Chatham Bank	613,720	59,938	124,810	374,229
Chemical Bank	1,323,413	475,058	247,072	1,259,527
Citizens' Bank	706,841	74,041	202,027	635,177
City Bank	1,665,563	95,568	39,488	1,277,800
Continental Bank	2,880,322	263,195	71,619	2,585,744
Corn Exch. Bank	1,503,261	115,479	93,118	1,306,878
East River Bank	482,484	44,340	182,063	401,661
Fulton Bank	1,452,438	132,805	132,079	1,149,777
Greenwich Bank	745,556	26,818	61,867	566,528
Grocers' Bank	622,626	52,878	99,243	545,035
Hanover Bank	1,337,199	56,561	116,024	819,063
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,684,156	89,718	120,877	1,149,788
Island City Bank	394,336	21,512	95,910	189,224
Irving Bank	719,359	58,616	124,386	525,997
Leather Man. Bk	2,045,966	178,767	274,275	1,624,571
Manhattan Co	4,571,124	500,911	346,347	2,331,140
Marine Bank	928,310	62,187	95,703	913,875
Market Bank	1,555,119	97,882	157,793	1,019,648
Mechanics' Bank	3,693,081	303,647	[illegible]	2,936,438
Mech. Bkg. Assoc	1,133,750	62,574	233,568	874,838
Mech. & Trad. Bk	760,095	53,260	142,611	500,294
Mercantile Bank	2,192,443	175,456	165,619	1,544,090
Merchants' Bank	2,914,044	1,184,961	264,073	3,910,746
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,324,133	172,357	110,132	1,625,221
Metropolitan Bk	4,560,751	588,873	241,040	4,689,425
Nassau Bank	1,311,494	73,418	118,370	1,004,753
National Bank	1,555,856	220,491	216,285	1,128,771
N. Y. County Bk	378,766	12,356	95,415	211,319
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	460,161	20,566	126,807	183,134
N. Y. Exch. Bank	302,342	12,261	145,839	192,281
North River Bank	1,052,436	60,843	163,112	815,904
Ocean Bank	1,488,466	102,977	176,756	1,057,612
Oriental Bank	564,863	40,971	125,139	372,772
Pacific Bank	943,398	78,414	120,072	631,627
Park Bank	2,752,138	105,115	133,814	1,467,370
People's Bank	788,546	77,106	132,842	596,374
Phenix Bank	2,090,816	250,498	112,649	1,049,947
St. Nicholas Bank	672,430	71,578	95,752	4[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk	1,192,581	189,639	275,596	7[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,070,960	279,550	105,900	2,656,414
Tradesmen's Bk	1,461,899	124,191	231,191	811,816
Union Bank	2,261,689	345,040	135,396	3,052,329

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$102,508,689	Circulation	$8,946,721
Specie	11,516,420	Deposits	86,337,831

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Monday, Nov. 10—7 P. M.

Flour droops. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $6@$6 12 for good Illinois and Michigan; $6 35@$6 50 for extra Ohio, Indiana and Canadian. Wheat unchanged. Sales 63,000 bushels, at $1 12½ for Chicago Spring; $1 28 for Red Wisconsin, and $1 31 for Prime do. and Indiana. Corn unchanged. Sales 18,000 bushels, at 57c.@58c. Oats firmer. Sales 4,000 bushels, at 38½c. *Canal Freights to New-York*—72c.@75c. for Flour, and 20c.@21c. for Wheat. *Receipts for the forty-eight hours up to noon to-day*—6,369 bbls. Flour; 151,895 bushels Wheat, and 9,900 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—129,485 bushels Wheat; 18,224 bushels Corn. The weather is mild and calm.

Oswego, Monday, Nov. 10—7 P. M.

Wheat is in moderate demand, with sales of 21,000 bush., at $1 49 for Prime White Canadian delivered, and $1 28 for Chicago Spring delivered. *Canal Freights*—To New-York, one cent lower; on Grain, 17c.; Corn, 14½c.@15c. *Lake Imports in the 48 hours up to noon to-day*—1,888 bbls. Flour; 150,689 bushels Wheat; 12,800 bushels Corn, and 13,684 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports in same time*—3,900 bbls. Flour, and 86,000 bushels Wheat.

New-Orleans, Friday, Nov. 7.

Cotton—Prices easier, but not quotably lower; sales to-day, 3,500 bales. Receipts of the week, 5,550 bales. Stock, 200,000 bales. Flour quiet. Corn firm—sales at 70c. Pork dull—Mess $21. Lard dull at 14c. Coffee steady at 10½c.@11c. Sales to-day, 2,700 bags. Stock, 42,000 bags. Freights slightly declined—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.@15-32d. Sterling Exchange 9 ₩ cent. premium.

Charleston, Saturday, Nov. 8.

Cotton depressed. Sales to-day, 1,000 bales.

Charleston, Monday, Nov. 10.

Cotton—The sales to-day add up 2,600 bales, at 11½c. for good Middling.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Monday.—First Board.*—$1,000 City Warrants, 90½; $2,000 Allegheny County 6s, '67; $2,000 City Railroad 6s, 89¾; $500 City 6s, 89¾; $5,000 Union Canal 6s, 61½; 30 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 62; 100 do. 57¼; 300 Reading Railroad, 39¾; 1 Morris Canal, 14¼; 6 Pennsylvania Railroad, 47¾; 5 Wilmington Railroad, 29; 100 *Long Island* Railroad, 13¾; 1 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 120; 10 Bank of Kentucky, 111¾.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 115; Phila. 6s, 88¾@90; Philadelphia Railroad, 90¾@90; Phila. 6s, new, 97@97½; Penn. 5s, int. off, 85¾@85½; Reading R. R. 39¾@39¾; Reading R. R. Bs., '70, 89@89½; Reading R. R. Mort. 6s, '60, 89; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47¾@47¾; Morris Canal, 14¼@14½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 70@70¾; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 17½@18¼; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 28¾@28¾; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 21@22; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 1st mort., 71½@73; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mort., 61@62; Long Island, 13¾@13¾; Vicksburg, 2¾@4½; Girard Bank, 11½@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1¼; Union Canal, 6¾@7; New-Creek, ¾@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 13¾@13¾.

[illegible] passengers per steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool—[illegible] Alexander, [illegible] McGregor, Miss Peet, Miss Nickle, [illegible] Hughes and servant, Gen. Cadwalader and son, [illegible] John Eldridge, Professor [illegible] Palmer and Lady, F. Harper and lady, [illegible] and lady, E. C. Stanard and lady, [illegible] children and nurse, S. W. Fellows and lady, [illegible] and lady, Mr. Seguin and lady, Mr. [illegible] Mr. Hickey, lady and 2 daughters; Mr. Price and lady, Mr. Ravenel, lady and child; [illegible] Mr. Farwell, lady, infant and servant; [illegible] sister, two children and servant; Mr. Ralston, lady and servant; Mr. Low, lady and child; Capt. [illegible] G. D. Parish, A. C. Anderson, Mr. Robb, [illegible] Grubb, Benj. Collins, Mr. Vandervoort, [illegible] Mr. Sanderson and servant, Mr. Griffith, [illegible] brother, Rev. Mr. Miles, Mr. McKeever, [illegible] Mr. Redmond, Mr. Fisk and cousin, [illegible] G. H. Howland, C. W. Trotter, [illegible] Mr. Muller, Mr. Stunner, Capt. Dunn and servant, Mr. Babcock, S. C. Sheppard, Mr. Chever, [illegible] ter, Mr. Vigo, R. W. Ingersoll, P. Frasca, [illegible] Langdon, Jr., Mr. Dyer, J. D. Hill and two servants, W. King, C. F. Blake, J. Knower, Mr. Medina, [illegible] W. Weightman, A. R. Macdonald, [illegible] Saunders, S. Douglass, W. T. Wilcox, [illegible] Haughton and Lady, E. Brown and Lady, Miss [illegible] Welsh, F. Fay and two sisters, Mr. Donahoe, [illegible] J. J. Adams and child, J. C. Royster, J. Johnson, [illegible] Moriand. Total, 180.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—W. T. March, A. G. Davis, [illegible] C. Lindsley and 3 children, L. Allen, J. R. Jones, [illegible] C. Hogan, J. M. Jane, Col. T. O. [illegible] Snyder, Mrs. M. J. McGeachy, 4 children and servant, J. B. Moline, W. C. Tyler, [illegible] Bowden.

In bark Virginia, from Bermuda—Capt. T. O. [illegible] well, Joseph Hill, and crew of bark Mariel; J. J. Dill, of Bermuda.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 41 | Sun sets..... 4 47 | Moon rises.. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...10 21 | Gov. Island..11 [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Nov. 10.

Cleared.

Ships Pacific, Gadd, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Sons; C. Crooker, Murray, London, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Messenger, Gorning, Bombay, Ham & Co.; Saratoga, Trask, Liverpool, Slate & Co.

Bark E. A. Rawlins, Hatch, Richmond, M. M. Freeman & Co.

Brigs Spera, (Dan.,) Ehren, Guantanamo and St. Jago, Cuba, Funche & Meincke; Isabella Jewett, Reed, St. Johns, N. F., Thompson & Hunter; M. Kendall, Dyer, Aspinwall, Peck, Church & Co.; Hesperus, Morgan, Manzanilla, A. Leary.

Schooners S. Bruen, Douglas, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; G. H. Townsend, Kelsey, Richmond, —— ; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, master; Worth, O'Neal, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Orianna, Tuttle, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Hartstene, Grafton, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon; N. W. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston, McCready, Mott, & Co.; J. M. Bayles, Jayne, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Gen. Armstrong, Terry, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; Louis McLane, Bucklin, Loleta, R. W. Ropes & Co.; J. E. Smith, Snow, Bristol, A. Howes; Storm Cloud, Nichols, Key West, G. A. Ferris & Co.; Vendovi, Robbins, Cape Hayti, Metcalf & Duncan.

Propellers Locust Point, French, Portland, H. B. Cromwell; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 10:30 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. Same day, passed ships Hungarian, bound out; James Hovey, bound in; Cultivator, off Point Lynas, bound out; Calhoun, in tow, bound in; Jeremiah Thompson, off Holyhead, bound in. 3d inst., passed a large screw steamship, bound E. 5th, passed U. S. M. steamship Atlantic, bound E., in lat. 49 40, lon. 69 34; brig S. Thurston, lat. 40 40, lon. 70 10. 10th, at 3 A. M., arr. at Eight ship, Sandy Hook.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. 9th at 9 A. M., passed a large clipper ship ashore in Hampton Roads, near the Rip Raps. At 1 P. M., off Hog Island, signalized steamship Jamestown, bound for Norfolk.

Ship Augustus Wattenbach, (Br.,) Kersin, Calcutta Aug. 7, and St. Helena Oct. 5, with mdse. to master.

Ship Quickstep, (clipper,) Weeks, Newport Oct. [illegible] railroad iron to order—vessel to Dunham & Dimon. Had 12 passengers. Experienced heavy westerly weather, lost spars, sails, &c.; since crossing the Banks have had N. W. to N. W. winds. South of George's passed part of the wreck of a vessel; supposed her to be a ship, from the appearance of her bulwarks.

Ship Middlesex, Parmelee, Liverpool Oct. 2, with mdse. and 270 passengers to T. P. Stanton.

Ship Troy, Baulen, Boston, in ballast to master.

Bark Winds, (new,) Weed, Addison 10 ds., in ballast to Peck & Church.

Bark Nazarene, Smith, Gaspe, C. E. 22 ds., with fish and oil to M. M. Backus. Experienced heavy weather, accompanied with hail, snow and rain.

Bark Virginia, Harvey, Bermuda Oct. [illegible], in ballast to Wm. M. Smith.

Brig Wm. Boothby, Coffill, Windsor via Newport [illegible], with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Rebecca, (Br.,) Campbell, Dorchester 21 ds., with stone to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Sabao, Brown, Cherryfield, with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Brig Cuba, Hotchkiss, Bucksport, in ballast.

Brig Advance, Plummer, Addison, with lumber.

Schr. Harriet Hallock, Higgins, Para Oct. [illegible], with rubber, &c., to Burdett & Noble. 5th [illegible] brig Bonjour, for France. At Para, Sept. [illegible] ter, a native of Pembroke, Wales, aged about [illegible] fell from the vessel's rail overboard and was drowned.

Schr. Amy Chase, Mineck, Matanzas 20 ds. [illegible] ton to Nelson Clements. Has had heavy [illegible] weather.

Schr. J. P. Bent, Wallace, Cherryfield, with [illegible] Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Adela, (Br.,) McKenzie, St. George, [illegible] with lumber to Jed Fry. [illegible] passed brig Speed, [illegible] Passed Nantucket [illegible] 8, at 10 P. M., but did not see the light-boat [illegible] had been removed or got adrift.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Congdon, Five [illegible] ds., with potatoes, &c., to G. A. De Wolfe.

Schr. Alfred, Cotthreal, Machias, with lumber [illegible].

Schr. Republic, Soule, Boston.

Schr. John Tyler, Kelley, Provincetown.

Schr. Kensington, ——, Albany [illegible].

Schr. Choctaw, Nickerson, Albany [illegible].

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Worthington, [illegible].

Schr. A. G. Pease, Brooks, Portland.

Schr. Mary Webster, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Leesburg, Swift, Salem.

Schr. Fair Play, Smith, Stamford.

Schr. Start, Kelly, Harwich.

Schr. E. W. Eldridge, Nickerson, [illegible].

Schr. J. D. Wentworth, Ryder, [illegible].

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Rogers, [illegible].

Schr. Elvira, Davis, Machias, [illegible].

Schr. Pawtucket, Ulmer, Rockland, [illegible].

Schr. Oregon, Rhodes, Rockland, [illegible].

Schr. Sea Lion, Manning, Rockland, [illegible].

Schr. Mirror, Wilson, Rockland, [illegible].

Schr. Coral, McCarty, Rockland, [illegible].

Schr. Amanda, Jones, Lincolnville.

Schr. Silver Cloud, Churchill, Portsmouth, [illegible].

Schr. Tivano, Lowe, Gloucester.

Schr. Banner, Tarr, Rockport.

Schr. Lexington, Colby, Rockport.

Schr. Cape Cod, Crowell, Marblehead.

Schr. Mary Hawes, Young, Harwich.

Schr. J. C. Calhoun, ——, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Telegraph, Rogers, Harwich.

Schr. Iolas, Smith, Westbrook.

Schr. Sally Badger, Thomas, Pittston.

Schr. Packet, Brown, Portsmouth, N. H.

Schr. Nimrod, West, Boston.

Schr. Amanda, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Nile, Linnell, Boston.

Schr. Flying Fish, Jones, Boston.

Schr. Oliver, Bearse, Boston.

Schr. Emma Hotchkiss, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. J. Stratton, Bates, Boston.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Hodges, Boston.

Schr. Saginaw, Crosby, Boston.

Schr. Detroit, West, Boston.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. Alexander, Blackwell, New Haven.

Schr. G. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. H. Hubbard, Coe, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Empire, Lovell, Boston.

Schr. Sally Gay, Chase, Hartford.

Schr. Lamartine, Rogers, Provincetown.

Schr. E. Wilcox, Gandy, Boston.

Schr. Grecian, Kelley, Harwich.

Schr. Gertrude, Rogers, Saybrook.

Schr. Otronto, Hammond, Ellsworth.

Schr. Ophir, Peck, Bath.

Schr. Tangent, Reed, Columbia, Me.

Schr. Vandalia, Wass, Addison.

Schr. Tiger, Brown, Saco.

Schr. Metropolis, Wilson, Boston.

Sloop Orion, Cole, Portland, Conn.

Sloop Henry Coomb, Portland, Conn.

Sloop I. Borden, Collins, Fall River.

Sloop Blackstone, Reynolds, Providence.

Sloop Pearl, ——, Providence.

Sloop Ann B. Holmes, Hammond, Fall River.

Sloop Rochester, Staples, Taunton.

Sloop Gleaner, Cobb, New-London.

Sloop Jane and Maria, Bennett, New London.

Propeller Western Port, Berry, Portland.

Propeller Sophia, Green, Philadelphia.

Propeller Jersey Blue, Kelly, Nantucket.

BELOW—Ship Huzzar, Wilson, Canton July 12.

WIND—N., all day.

Sailed.

Ships Bavaria, Bailey, Havre; Medallion, Coffin, New-Orleans.

Memoranda.

The steamboat Elm City, of the New-Haven line, lately ashore on Nigger Point, Hell Gate, was this morning taken on the Balance Dock for repairs. She will have 60 feet of new keel, a portion of new flooring, several new beams, some new plank on bottom, and have copper patches.

Collision.—The schrs. Choctaw, from Albany for Boston, and John Tyler, from Provincetown, came in contact yesterday afternoon off the Battery. The C. had her boat, hanging on the stern, stove to pieces, broke main boom, and split the mainsail all to pieces—also damaging the stern. The J. T. was slightly damaged.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—Arr. ship Northern Light, Manila.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 10, lat. 26 10 S., lon. 81 16 E., Br. bark [illegible], fm. Batavia for England.

Sept. 20, lat. 24 12 S., lon. 28 E., was seen Br. ship [illegible] cennais, from Borbon for Havre.

Sept. 24, off Cape of Good Hope, was seen Dutch bark Cornelia, from Batavia for Amsterdam.

Oct. 1, 28 S., lon. 3 42 E., Br. bark Manney, from Revolution Island for Liverpool.

Oct. 14, lat. 3 11 N., lon. 29 27 W., Argonaut, from Mobile for Callao.

No date, 40 miles S. of Barnegat, was seen bark [illegible] from Boston, bound S.

No date, lat. 24, lon. 66, brig Mary, of Halifax.

Foreign Ports.

At Gaspe, C. E., Oct. 21, bark Sabrina, for Plymouth, Eng., ldg.; brig Cornelia Powor, of and for Boston, to sail same day, with deals, being part of the cargo of Br. bark Queen, lost in September.

At Bermuda, Oct. 27, barks Mariel, Hill, from Norfolk for Barbadoes; put in leaky, had reshipped cargo of staves, and was wrg. orders; brig T. M. Mayhew, Hall, for New-York 4th inst.

At Para, Oct. 20, brig Henrico, for Salem, ldg., to sail 25th; schr. Tit Bit, from Liverpool, disg.